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ARMY PAPER WARNS U.S. ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

PM161437 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Apr 82 p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "Washington's Militarist Labyrinths"]

[Text] Striking metamorphoses do sometimes occur across the ocean: Washington "hawks" accustomed to malicious militarist screeching, suddenly begin to coo like doves. From their mouths pour mellifluous words about "ensuring stable peace", "sharply reducing strategic arsenals", "the need for a long-term, mutually beneficial and verifiable treaty with the USSR on this score" and so on and so forth. Why is this occurring all of a sudden? You cannot imagine that those who just yesterday were openly campaigning for a new round in the arms race and putting forward programs for America's "strategic rearmament" have now made an about-face and begun to show concern for the peoples' security.

Miracles do not occur in politics. Something has compelled the representatives of the upper echelons of power in the United States to resort to a new vocabulary. But is it so new, is there none of the old wordage in the Washington figures' recent statements, speeches or declarations?

In order to examine this it must be said that the U.S. ruling circles have recently inflamed the international atmosphere to the limit. At no time since World War II has the world situation been as grave as it is now. The White House's aspiration for sharp confrontation with the USSR, the pursuit of military strategic superiority, unrestrained growth in military spending and the expansion of militarist preparations, attempts to recarve the political map of the world and to assume the "right" to command some and to judge and "punish" others -- these are some of the main avenues of U.S. policy mapped out under Carter and made definite under Reagan.

In this complex and peace-endangering situation the Soviet Union implements its peace-loving foreign policy in a consistent and principled way. It strives tirelessly to curb the arms race, alleviate international tension and achieve concrete decisions with the aim of limiting and removing the threat of world nuclear war. The Soviet peace program for the eighties formulated at the 26th CPSU Congress is being translated into practical actions. This is convincingly attested by the major new initiatives expounded by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress and at the Tashkent celebrations.

The Soviet Union's peace-loving moves have been rated by the world public, including realistically-minded Western politicians, as a manifestation of the USSR's good will and its unshakeable confidence in the feasibility of resolving all the complex issues of world politics at the negotiating table. The responses to the new Soviet initiatives stress in particular that the Soviet Union is not seeking any advantages or special rights for itself. The main criterion by which it is guided and for which it demands respect from its negotiating partners is strict observance of the principle of the sides' equality and equal security.

In addition to the Soviet proposals aimed at reducing nuclear arms in Europe to the point where the continent is completely free of all nuclear facilities, fundamental significance is also attached to the appeal to the United States to reach an understanding on limiting and reducing strategic nuclear arms and the Soviet Union's expressed readiness to begin strategic arms limitation talks with the United States in the immediate future. This question is becoming increasingly acute and urgent. The implementation of the plans to deploy in Europe new U.S. missiles -- strategic missiles as far as the Soviet Union is concerned -- could upset the existing balance between the two sides' strategic facilities. And the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction could cut the ground from under those agreements which at present are still feasible. This is why close attention throughout the world was attracted by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's proposal that even before the resumption of strategic arms limitation talks the sides should assume a mutual commitment not to open a new arms race channel and not deploy long-range sea-based or land-based cruise missiles.

Faced by the clear and constructive Soviet decisions and proposals, rated by the whole world as words of reason and love of peace, Washington, without abandoning the hegemonist aims of its political strategy, deemed it necessary to change its old tactics or, rather, to make some adjustments to them. The first and main reason for the change of tone in some speeches by U.S. politicians is to attempt, in form if not in essence, to react to the USSR's new peace initiatives. The first reason but not the only one.

The second reason is the rapid growth of opposition in Europe and other regions of the world to the U.S. administration's aggressive course. However they may try across the ocean to discredit the mass antiwar movement in Western Europe and whatever attempts they may make to attribute the new upsurge of this movement to "Moscow's intrigues," the fact of the participation of millions upon millions of the U.S. NATO allies' citizens in demonstrations against the nuclear arms race could not fail to alarm Washington. The White House has begun to think more seriously about how to weaken and undermine this movement and about what subterfuges to resort to so as to package its political course more attractively while keeping it unchanged.

Finally, one further factor which has forced the U.S. administration to "change its tune" has been rapid growth of the antiwar and antinuclear movement within the United States itself. This is a new phenomenon. But it is rapidly gathering strength and acquiring a mass character. The New York TIMES notes that America has not known an antiwar movement of this scale in the entire 37 years since the "atomic age" began. The resolution proposed by influential Senators E. Kennedy and M. Hatfield calling on the United States and the USSR to reach agreement on freezing nuclear arsenals was a remarkable occurrence in U.S. political life.

Under these conditions the alarmed adovcates and supporters of the aggressive U.S. course resorted to a truly circus-like somersault. Among the first to be thrown into a panic were such well-known "hawks" as H. Jackson and J. Warner. As a counter to the Kennedy-Hatfield resolution they submitted their own draft for the Senate's examination -- also on "freezing" nuclear arsenals, but...only after "substantial steps to restore the strategic nuclear potential balance between the United States and the Soviet Union" and reducing Soviet and U.S. forces to the "same level."

These proposals, designed for the politically inexperienced, conceal implicit support for the Reagan administration's militarist course and its program for a strategic arms build-up. It was not without reason that the Jackson-Warner draft was rapidly approved by the most ardent supporters of a "position of strength" policy -- Senators Goldwater, Nunn, Moynihan and their ilk. They assessed its hypocritical character at its true worth: an attempt to mislead the U.S. and world public and play on their antiwar and antinuclear sentiments.

What is the covert and insidious point here? It is that some people in Washington would like to play on the difference in the structure of the USSR and U.S. strategic nuclear forces, given the existence of overall strategic parity and approximate equality of these forces. The main component of the USSR's strategic forces is its ICBMs. In the United States ICBM warheads comprise only 21 percent of the entire strategic nuclear arsenal. Over one-half of all U.S. strategic nuclear munitions are deployed on nuclear submarines. Furthermore, the United States has more strategic bombers than the Soviet Union.

So, according to the U.S. side's schemes, the USSR is to sharply reduce and the United States is to considerably increase the nuclear might and numbers of their ICBMs. (The American proposals do not mention other strategic nuclear weapon delivery facilities.) NEWSWEEK has reported that Washington proposes setting a 4,000 warhead limit for ICBMs at the coming talks. This means, the magazine writes, that the Soviet Union has to "dismantle about one-fourth of its long-range missiles while giving the United States an opportunity to supplement its arsenal by building a planned 100 multiple-warhead MX missiles."

So that is the game: According to the U.S. plans, it seems that the reduction is only to affect the USSR's strategic nuclear forces. The United States is to be given a "legitimate" opportunity to continue the nuclear arms race and build up its strategic offensive forces. It goes without saying that these plans' authors do not even mention observance of the principle of equality and equal security.

The U.S. President was not slow to make use of the insidious design concealed in the text of the Jackson-Warner draft resolution. He made a press conference statement which was widely publicized by the propaganda services. It had no lack of demagogic calls to prevent a repetition of the tragedy of the war or of the need to achieve arms control and other pious wishes. This rhetoric was a clear sop from Reagan to the critics of his foreign and domestic policy and of his methods of conducting international affairs. But the essence of the statement was disguised in an almost casual phrase that the President supports the Jackson-Warner initiative. Even former U.S. defense secretary H. Brown remarked in this context: "The Reagan administration seems to contain people who seriously consider it possible to achieve nuclear superiority." But E. Kennedy sarcastically spelled out the essence of the President's statement thus: "We must produce more nuclear bombs so as to reduce the number...of nuclear bombs. This is arms control in reverse which proclaims that you must have more in order to have...less."

Whatever subterfuges Washington resorts to, whatever vocabulary it uses, the fact remains that the Reagan administration opposes everything which represents even the slightest departure from its course toward confrontation and any turn toward disarmament and detente. Its policy is wandering in militarist labyrinths, and the White House is showing no desire to find a way out.

A desire for military superiority and a nuclear arms race under cover of talk on arms control -- such is the U.S. stance. Military equilibrium at potentially lower arms levels -- that is the Soviet Union's constructive approach to this problem which affects the fundamental vital interests of all the peoples. However, the aggressive course and militarist policy of the United States and the entire NATO bloc compel the USSR to take measures to maintain its defense capability at the requisite level. If the United States does not renounce its aggressive schemes and if it creates a further real threat to the Soviet Union and its allies, particularly by deploying hundreds of new U.S. missiles in Europe, the USSR will have no alternative but to place the other side, including the United States and its territory directly, in an analogous position. This should not be forgotten.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON HAIG'S GEORGETOWN SPEECH

LD181024 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0407 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 18 Apr (TASS) -- On closer examination of the so-called "strategy of restraining nuclear war," of which U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig spoke recently in Georgetown University, it becomes clear that this strange "restraining" includes frankly aggressive and adventuristic elements, and first and foremost a readiness by NATO to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Sergey Vishnevskiy writes on this subject in PRAVDA today. A rejection of the doctrine of an initial nuclear strike, according to Haig, "would condemn Europe to aggression through use of conventional weapons and forces." Here we have a multistage kind of misinformation, the observer stresses. First of all, the strictly defensive character of Soviet military doctrine is passed over. Second, the obvious fact of the existence of approximate parity in conventional armaments and armed forces in Europe, admitted in particular by the authoriative London Institute of Strategic Studies is also ignored. Third, the proposal put forward by the Soviet Union in March 1979 to come to an agreement on not being the first to use nuclear or conventional weapons, is "forgotten". Such falsifications in Haig's speech are legion, and they are all aimed at justification for further military preparations by the United States.

RESEARCH ON PARITY 'DELIBERATELY DISTORTED'

LD171852 Moscow TASS in English 1827 GMT 17 Apr 82

[By TASS political news analyst Igor Orlov]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Apr, TASS — Excerpts from the "documentation" prepared by experts of NATO countries about the correlation of forces between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization appeared in the West German press. Using tendentious and even obviously falsified data, the authors of NATO's another "research" [as received] make a fresh attempt to substantiate their hackneyed thesis about the "overwhelming advantage" of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the USSR as far as conventional and nuclear armaments are concerned.

Going by excerpts which appeared in newspapers, methods of deliberate distortion of reality can be traced in all sections of NATO's so-called "research", be it the correlation between the land forces, air forces, navies or medium-range nuclear means in Europe. The picture of the correlation of medium-range nuclear means in Europe is grossly distorted. It is claimed that in this sphere the Soviet Union has "overwhelming advantage," while in reality the number of medium-range means of the USSR and NATO remains approximately the same over several years, about 1,000 units on each side.

The attempt to assert that the Soviet Union is creating its advantage in medium-range nuclear weapons through the SS-20 missiles does not hold water. In the process of the replacement of obsolete missiles, the overall number of carriers actually decreased and the aggregate medium-range nuclear potential of the USSR was simultaneously reduced. It is stated in the West that NATO allegedly does not have such missiles. This is not so. Long before the Soviet missiles SS-20 have been created NATO deployed and now preserves about 200 missiles of such class -- British and French ground-and sea-based missiles. Seeking to intimidate the public with Soviet medium-range missiles, NATO propagandists keep silent about U.S. forward-based nuclear means, pretending that they do not exist. The entire Soviet tactical aviation is groundlessly included in the balance of medium-range means, while thousands of NATO's planes capable of carrying nuclear weapons (for instance, Jaguar, Buccaneer, Tornado, F-15, F-16 planes and others) are not taken into account in this balance. This approach, naturally, is not in keeping with the principle of parity and equal security.

The correlation of general-purpose forces of the sides is distorted, too. In reality there is a rough parity between combat possibilities of groupings of the armed forces of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty. This is shown, specifically, by the comparison of the combat-ready divisions they have. Thus, in Europe 89 NATO divisions are opposed with 78 divisions of the Warsaw Treaty.

As to the correlation of forces in the sphere of tactical aviation, despite the fact that the Warsaw Treaty countries have a somewhat greater number of war planes, NATO has the superiority for combat possibilities of the means of air support and also the number of helicopters, even at the estimates of Western experts. The Soviet Union, however, does not present this as a problem the way, for instance, NATO propaganda was clamouring about the "tank" problem. Meanwhile, the alleged "tank threat" also rests on sand. None other than Schlessinger, when he was the United States defence secretary, told authoritatively to the U.S. Congress that contemporary anti-tank weapons deployed in sufficient number compensate superiority for the of [as received] the Warsaw Treaty countries in the number of tanks and because of this there is no need for the United States to have the same number of tanks as the USSR. Schlessinger's pronouncements have now been repeated by former defence secretary McNamara and the present head of the Pentagon Weinberger.

The attempts of the authors of the NATO "research" to claim that there exists the "growing menance" presented by the navies of the Warsaw Treaty countries look even more absurd. Comparing the naval forces of the sides, it is necessary to take into consideration the fact that most NATO countries are traditionally sea powers having a great number of submarines, of large surface ships, planes and helicopters of the marine aviation. All these components are practically non-existent in the navies of Warsaw Treaty countries (except for the USSR Navy). Navies of socialist countries mostly have small surface ships with a limited range, meant for coastal protection and defence. The navies of the USA and other NATO countries have almost thrice the number of battleships, cruisers, destroyers and frigates equipped with missile weapons, created especially for solving tasks within attack groups of the navy having attack aircraft carriers as a core. The United States naval avaiation is 150 percent larger than the aviation of the USSR Navy for the number of planes and is still larger for strike capability.

Such are objective data. What is the purpose of NATO's new propaganda action around which, by all indications, they intend to raise a hullabaloo? Apparently, it is sought to influence a debate on military political matters that is widening in Western Europe, to prevent further spread of the anti-war and anti-missile movement which has been considerably intensified during the Easter peace marches. It is not a chance coincidence that the excerpts from the NATO "documentation" appeared in the press on the threshold of the congress of the Social Democratic Party of Germany to be held in Munich. It is obviously sought to mislead the delegates of the congress and to dampen the action favouring the moratorium.

PONOMAREV DISPUTES U.S. ARMS ARGUMENTS

LD161554 Moscow TASS in English 1539 GMT 16 Apr 82

["Pots and Generals" -- TASS headline; by news analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Apr, TASS -- Imagine a potter who makes a pot, bakes it, and then begins to crush it with a stick. In fact, the same "principle" underlies the West's approach to the problem of nuclear disarmament. Officials in the U.S. administration and their NATO allies put forward the plan of "re-armament" which is to precede the beginning of the reduction of the levels of nuclear potentials of the West and East, or, at least, as the first step, proposed by the Soviet Union, the freezing of this level at the current mark. Winston Churchill, justifying the buildup of armaments against the USSR, used to say: We arm ourselves in order to conduct talks with the Russians. The old formula is now slightly modified and presented as the best means of disarmament. The entire propaganda structure is being built on the false foundation that the Soviet Union is superior to the USA in military respects.

When American officials begin to quote their own estimates in order to prove what cannot be proved, an unimaginable confusion sets in. The President says one thing, the defence secretary another, the Secretary of State presents his own arithmetics. They go to the lengths of asserting that the ratio of forces in Europe in medium-range armaments is now 300 to 0 in favour of the Soviet Union.

This juggling with figures is nothing but low quality demagogy intended chiefly for an incompetent reader or those who blindly believe each word uttered by Washington. In addition to the NATO armaments stationed on the continent, there are formidable systems in the adjoining areas and waters, which are defined as the U.S. forward-based systems in Europe. Who can allow oneself, when the interests of security are at stake, not to take into account these systems, as well as the nuclear weapons of Britain and France, trained on targets in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Dismissing Washington's allegations about the U.S. "lag", the newspaper Washington POST stressed yesterday that the balance of nuclear forces remains relatively stable, whereas the establishment of sensible control over armaments can make it even more reliable. The same opinion is followed by the former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Paul Warnke, who persistently stresses in his public statements of late that there is parity of military forces between the United States and the Soviet Union. His views are shared by many former and present highly-placed officials and specialists in the field of disarmament.

The essence and value of the new Soviet proposals are that the USSR calls on the West to start mutual disarmament, first nuclear and then universal, from the existing point of equilibrium. As to Washington, it favours another round in the nuclear arms race.

Nuclear missiles, however, are not pots, and their designation in the hands of generals is quite definite. The Soviet Union proposes, therefore, that the level of military confrontation between the West and East be lowered, rather than increased, in order to strengthen peace and security.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON U.S.-FRG MILITARY AGREEMENT

TASS Views Agreement

LD170648 Moscow TASS in English 0628 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 17 Apr, TASS -- A governmental agreement signed between West Germany and the United States in Bonn actually amounts to the most important military-political document since West Germany joined NATO in 1955. It provides for the further militarization of West Germany and for the use of its territory for acts of aggression against other states. The agreement has been prepared for a long time and is more sinister than one may judge from the short news dispatches about it published by the Western press.

Under the agreement, the United States has the right in case of a crisis situation to more than double the strength of its ground and air forces on West German territory. The terms of the emergency shipment of six new American armour and motorized divisions and paratrooper units to West Germany are stipulated in the agreement.

West Germany in its turn pledges to train 93,000 reservists of the West German Budeswehr who will protect militarily the depots of American weaponry, ensure transportation links, including the carriage of ammunition, provide ground services for the U.S. Air Force at NATO's airfields and facilitates the operations of the U.S. land forces.

The fact that the agreement is intended for operations in a crisis or during a war cannot but deeply alarm any sensible man. During the conclusion of the treaties of the early 1970s and the signing of the Final Act of the European conference the Europeans believed that Europe had in store nor crisis nor, moreover, war but that it was entering a period of large-scale peaceful cooperation between East and West during which all the problems would be settled at the negotiating table.

Actually the above agreement is aimed at achieving directly opposite objectives than those pursued by the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Indeed, while in Vienna they discussed the reduction and limitation of armaments, the American-West German agreement provides for the further build-up of military potential.

Political observers point out that the signing of the agreement means not merely a manifestation of unwillingness to contribute in any way to military detente in Europe but Bonn's overt connivance at those military plans which evoke large-scale displeasure and massive anti-war movement throughout Europe, including West Germany.

The West German territory is being made into a base for war and armed conflicts so that it could be used by Washington for its imperial purposes and by the North Atlantic bloc as a whole to carry through its aggressive plans. This is an objective fact and it cannot be changed whatever the West German leaders and their American colleagues may say.

PRAVDA Sees 'Sinister Meaning'

LD171125 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1046 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 17 Apr (TASS) -- Today's PRAVDA carries a TASS report from Bonn which says that a governmental agreement was signed in Bonn between the FRG and the USA. This agreement is actually the most important military-political document since the FRG entered NATO in 1955. It envisages further militarization of the FRG and the use of its territory for aggression against other states. The agreement has been prepared for long and has a more sinister meaning than it might seem from a brief report about it that was published in the Western press.

Under this agreement the United States is given the right "in case of a crisis situation or war" to more than double the contingent of its land forces and air forces on the West German territory. The conditions are stipulated for bringing into the FRG within a short period six new U.S. armoured and motorized division and also units of the air borne landing forces.

In its turn, the FRG agrees to train 93,000 reservists of the West German Bundeswehr who will provide the military cover for places of concentration of U.S. weapons and transportation of various kinds, including that of munitions, the maintenance of U.S. air forces at NATO airfields and will also promote operations of U.S. land forces. Under the West German state budget DM50 million will be allocated for the implementation of this new programme already next year.

The fact that the agreement is meant for actions in a crisis situation or in the conditions of war cannot but cause deep concern of every sober-minded person. When treaties were concluded in the early seventies and the Final Act of the European conference was signed, the Europeans were convinced that Europe is not in for crisis and war, that it embarks on a period of broad peaceful East-West cooperation and that all arising problems will be decided at a conference table.

This agreement is essentially aimed at the attainment of the purposes diametrically opposite to those of the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Indeed, while arms limitation and reduction is discussed in Vienna, the U.S.-West German agreement envisages a further build-up of the military potential.

Political observers note that the signing of the agreement is not merely the show of the unwillingness to promote in any way military detente in Europe but Bonn's support for those militaristic plans that cause broad discontent, large-scale anti-war movement all over Europe, including West Germany.

The pronouncements of FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher who signed the agreement throw the light on its character and aims. He said that by this agreement the FRG and the USA are reinforcing the "system of deterrence in central Europe" which, he said, meets both the German interests and the interests of the West in general. The FRG foreign minister thinks in the same way as certain former military figures of NATO that are now at the head of diplomatic services of Western countries. He operates with categories of deterrence which, by all indications, suit him better than the principles of cooperation, or attaining agreement, of taking into consideration the common interests of the sides.

As STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG put it, the FRG in a definite sense acts as an assistant of the international gendarme, the USA. One cannot but agree with this in view of the fact that the United States in crisis situations already used Europe more than once as a transhipment base for its Rapid Deployment Forces to exert pressure on countries of the Near and Middle East.

The Federal Republic of Germany actually provides its territory for the implementation of the United States expansionist plans in the Near and Middle East and in other areas of the world.

Though the head of the West German foreign policy department asserts that the new military agreement between the United States and the FRG, allegedly, "meets German interests," in reality it suits only the interests of certain circles in Bonn and does not promote in any way the strengthening of the security of the FRG to say nothing of the strengthening of peace and security in Europe as a whole.

It would be proper to mention in this connection the fact that the 37th anniversary of the event with which peoples link the beginning of the new peace epoch in the history of the European Continent, the routing of Hitler Germany falls due soon. All peoples of the world, among them the Germans, entered the new historic period hoping that a threat to peace will never come from German land, that German land will never become a seat of new aggression.

The very contents of the agreement show how far it is from these hopes and ideals. The West German territory is being adjusted for war, for armed conflict, for being used in Washington's imperial purposes, in aggressive designs of the North Atlantic bloc as a whole. This is and will remain an objective fact no matter what West German leaders and their U.S. colleagues might say.

Zholkver Condemns Agreement

LD171534 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] In Bonn the West German and American Governments have signed an agreement on joint activity in the event of war or a critical situation. More about this by Aleksandr Zholkver, and this is what he writes:

This agreement is the most important military and political document signed between the two countries since West Germany joined NATO in 1955. Indeed, this gives the United States the right to double the contingent of its armed forces on West German soil. It is common knowledge that some 250,000 United States soldiers of all armed services have already been stationed there, and now conditions have been stipulated for moving across the ocean in the near future another six armored and motorized divisions, plus units of airborne troops, and besides there are plans for increasing by nearly 100,000 the number of West German servicemen. This massive buildup of military potential in the heart of Europe is fraught with most dangerous consequences. First of all, it might seriously undermine the chances of gaining success at the Vienna talks where the issues of reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe are under discussion. And what kinds of reduction can be talked about if two participants in the Vienna talks are openly embarking on the road of increasing their armaments?

When signing the agreement, West Germany's Foreign Minister Genscher declared publicly that this posed [as heard] part of the deterrent system in central Europe. There is a lot of talk about the deterrent system in Washington also, and this concerns not only central Europe but also the Middle East and Latin America; in fact any region the United States spreads its imperial ambitions to. And judging by the recently signed agreement, the role of the chief partner in effectuating these ambitions is assigned to West Germany, which according to the West German press is turning into an assistant to the international policeman.

As a matter of fact, West German soil has already been used as a transshipment base for the United States Rapid Deployment Force. United States combat planes en route to the Middle East or to Southwest Asia have landed more than once on West German airfields for refuelling. United States warships call at West German ports regularly. West Germany houses the biggest American military depots which are to receive both neutron and the latest chemical weapons. It is also the site where the United States is planning to station its new nuclear missiles.

True, both Washington and Bonn declare that the agreement will come into effect only in the event of a so-called critical situation. However, considering the adventuristic preemptive strike doctrine sponsored by the United States diplomatic and military departments, it is not hard to visualize that the Pentagon can easily create such a critical situation in any part of the globe, from the Sinai to the Falkland Islands.

And last but not least, one more reflecton comes to mind in connection with the recent United States-West German agreement. Millions of people throughout the world now, including those in the United States and West Germany, are persistently demanding that the dangerous arms race be curbed. In the face of this widespread antiwar movement, both Washington and Bonn have also made speeches on peaceableness, and the large-scale military agreement that has been in preparation for some time exposes the entire hypocrisy of this so-called peaceableness.

IZVESTIYA Decries 'Offensive Plan'

LD171758 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 17 Apr, TASS -- The newspaper IZVESTIYA describes the U.S.-West German agreement on joint actions in case of crisis or war as Bonn's serious concession to the aggressive demands of the Washington administration.

"Agreeing to the deployment in West Germany of U.S. Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles and now also to more than doubling of the contingents of U.S. conventional armed forces, Bonn actually meets half-way the dangerous aspirations of the transoceanic hawks," the newspaper writes today.

The article says that hackneyed allegations about "Soviet advantage" in conventional armaments in Europe are made on the Rhine to justify this agreement and it is also sought to lull the public by the groundless thesis that the increase of the U.S. military presence in the FRG enhances the degree of its security.

Things are quite different in reality, the newspaper writes: The greater the number of U.S. troops stationed and nuclear warheads deployed on the West German territory, the greater the danger of that country becoming involved in a devastative conflict with most tragic consequences for its population. As to the correlation of forces in Europe, the rough parity existing in Europe can be disrupted by the bringing of hundreds of thousands of U.S. soldiers across the ocean.

Another aspect of the agreement between Washington and Bonn catches the attention IZVESTIYA writes. In accordance with it the Federal Republic of Germany will provide additionally 93 thousand reservists for servicing U.S. Army units being brought into Europe and for protection of military installations in the country. "A further considerable increase of the numerical strength and combat might of the FRG armed forces is actually taking place. Those forces already have 500 thousand officers and men."

"The offensive character of the planned action is apparent."

The agreement "complicates the situation in Europe, does not promote at all the consolidation of peace and security on the continent," the newspaper writes.

IZVESTIYA SCORES WEST'S STAND AT MBFR TALKS

LD161910 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 16 Apr, TASS -- An important initiative of socialist countries was the highlight of the 26th round of the Vienna talks, which closed on April 8.

They submitted a draft "agreement on the mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments and related measures in Central Europe at the first stage." IZVESTIYA stresses today that the "document was drawn up with due consideration for the proposals made during the talks by both sides."

However, the newspaper points out, "the Western participants in the talks avoid business-like discussion of the draft," although they have no grounds for that whatsoever. "A legitimate question arises: What is the cause of the West's unconstructive stand at the talks?" It lies in the course, taken by the NATO countries and first of all by the United States, towards escalating the arms race and attaining military superiority over the USSR and its allies."

"It is this course," IZVESTIYA writes, "which prevented the Madrid meeting from agreeing on a final document, it is this course which hampers the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons. This explains why the Western participants in the Vienna talks are not in a hurry to respond to the new initiatives of the socialist countries."

"But this course is not far-sighted. A realistic and balanced policy is needed in the nuclear missile age, the policy oriented at talks and mutually acceptable accords. Only this policy can ensure a peaceful present and future of Europe. On the contrary, irresponsibility, escalation of the race of nuclear and conventional armaments may bring about a tragic turn in the present-day developments. It is a political axiom, and it should not be forgotten by those who shape foreign policy of Western countries. The West, not less than the East, should be interested in the reduction of military confrontation. This task can be resolved only through concerted effort," the newspaper concludes.

MOSCOW VIEWS NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION ACTIVITY

IZVESTIYA on Treaty Potential

PM161047 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 5

[S. Tarov article: "Dialogue, Not Confrontation"]

[Text] The foreign press and political and public figures in various countries of the world continue to devote great attention to the new constructive proposals advanced by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress and in his Tashkent speech. They are beginning to come to the conclusion that these proposals deserve responsible examination in North Atlantic bloc capitols, too. The growing antiwar movement has spread from Europe to the United States. The American public, politicians and congressmen are calling on the U.S. administration to heed the voice of realism and reason and to understand that it is a matter of curbing the arms race and averting the threat of world nuclear war.

The new proposals reflected the Soviet Union's consistent and principled course toward eliminating the danger of war. The problem of reinforcing the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons occupies an important place in the Soviet Union's multipronged struggle to avert the threat of nuclear war. An unprecedented arms race, colossal appropriations for military purposes, the aggravation of the international situation and the kindling of militarist hysteria -- these are the chief components of the current foreign policy of the United States and its closest military and political allies. This lends the problem of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons special acuteness and topicality.

According to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the capacities of nuclear power stations will account for 26 percent of world energy capacity by the end of the current century, and finished production of plutonium will reach 1.5 million kg.

Yet a 20-kiloton atomic bomb capable of producing an explosion as in Hiroshima requires a mere 8 kg of plutonium. Imagine the real scale of the danger threatening the peoples of the planet.

The treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, which came into force in 1970 and to which 118 states are now party, has proved to be a highly valuable document in international law serving the cause of protecting peace and barring the way to thermonuclear catastrophe. The states which have signed the treaty have not broken their pledges during this time. The pledge of all the parties to the treaty not to pass fissionable materials or equipment to a nonnuclear state, unless IAEA control is extended to them, has also been observed.

Thus, the treaty has effectively served the interests of all countries. Its conclusion was an important step on the path of curbing the nuclear arms race. It laid a solid foundation for the development of fruitful international cooperation in the cause of the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

In the present international situation, which has been complicated through the fault of the United States, both the desire of a number of countries to possess nuclear weapons and the intentions of certain developed Western countries to expand the transfer of nuclear equipment, materials and technology to other countries, are being manifested with increasing persistence. And this could become a channel for the proliferation of nuclear weapons. In these conditions there is an increase in the importance of measures aimed at preventing the transfer of nuclear equipment, materials and technology from resulting in the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

With the help of measures to monitor states' nuclear programs, the IAEA could determine that nuclear fuel is not being used for military purposes. Under conditions in which the treaty's opponents are trying to undermine nonproliferation, it is especially important to seek to expand the circle of parties to the treaty. Let us note that two nuclear states -- China and France -- and a whole range of "subnuclear" countries have still not become party to the treaty. An improvement in the system of IAEA guarantees, an increase in its effectiveness and tighter monitoring of nuclear exports should also be sought. These demands are highly urgent.

The Soviet Union is tirelessly seeking to increase the treaty's effectiveness, avert the dangerous saturation of nonnuclear states with nuclear weapons, ensure their security with the help of guarantees and also guard these countries themselves from the temptation to acquire such weapons. On the initiative of the USSR, not only was the treaty on nonproliferation adopted but every subsequent year there has also been wide discussion of the question of guarantees in the Security Council, at UN General Assembly sessions and in the Disarmament Committee. The USSR believes that to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons is one of the tasks of the second decade of disarmament.

The USSR's readiness to conclude a special agreement with any nonnuclear state was greeted with tremendous interest at the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament in 1978. The thrust of this agreement is that the Soviet Union will never use nuclear weapons against those states which do not produce and acquire these weapons and do not have them on their territory. In its concluding document the special session called on nuclear states to give assurances that they will not use nuclear weapons against nonnuclear states and will not threaten them with their use. Subsequently, on this basis, the USSR proposed the conclusion of an international convention on strengthening security guarantees for nonnuclear states. The adoption of this proposal could help considerably to reinforce the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

The task of reducing the threat of nuclear war is helped by the Soviet proposal for the nuclear powers to renounce the siting of nuclear combat systems and stockpiles of nuclear warheads, bombs, shells and mines in places where there are none.

In this instance it is a question of supplementing pledges formerly adopted by nuclear states to go to the aid of nonnuclear states in the event of a nuclear attack or threat of attack. It is proposed that new pledges be adopted: Not to use nuclear weapons against countries which do not have them.

The Soviet Union also wholly supports the desire of the nonnuclear states to protect their territories and peoples from involvement in nuclear conflict by creating nuclear-free zones. The USSR is party to Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear weapons in Latin America (the Tlatelolco Treaty) and thereby assumed a commitment to observe the status of a nuclear-free zone on this continent. It is known that the Soviet Union supports ideas for creating nuclear-free zones in other regions, in particular former Finnish President U. Kekkonen's idea for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. The Soviet position on this question takes account of the fact that countries which preserve their nuclear-free status, that is, do not acquire and produce nuclear weapons and do not allow them to be deployed on their territory, are thereby reinforcing nonproliferation and making their own contribution to reducing the threat of the outbreak of nuclear war.

There is a growing understanding in the world of the urgent need to stop the nuclear arms race, and achieve nuclear disarmament. At the last UN General Assembly session on 9 December 1981 an overwhelming number of states voted for the UN General Assembly declaration, proposed by the Soviet Union, on averting nuclear catastrophe which declared the first use of nuclear weapons to be a very grave crime against mankind.

However, the United States and its closest military and political allies did not support this decision. They thereby demonstrated to the whole world their reluctance to take part in the process of averting the danger of nuclear death creeping over the globe.

In response to the growing nuclear threat the Soviet Union is working out ways to curb the escalation of tension and lower the level of military confrontation. "The Soviet Union," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his letter to Japanese writers who authored an appeal against nuclear war, "is ready to liquidate its nuclear arsenal, but, of course, only if all other states with nuclear weapons also do so." This is not merely a demonstration of our good will, but a clear and considered position reflecting the socialist nature of our state and the peaceableness of its foreign policy.

## PRAVDA Urges Measures

LD171107 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 17 April, TASS -- It is necessary to prevent proliferation of nuclear weapons, the newspaper PRAVDA urges.

"The problem of nuclear non-proliferation is a component part of the global task of preservation of peace, consolidation of international security, restraining of the arms race. This task is particularly acute in conditions when the number of countries, having nuclear weapons increased, and broader became the circle of the so-called 'near-nuclear' states, which for thier scientific-technical and economic potential could produce nuclear weapons themselves."

In the 1970's PRAVDA recalls, a number of political and legal measures, both multilateral and national, were taken with a view of preventing nuclear proliferation. The whole complex of these measures and the international practice, which was established on their basis, they started calling "nuclear non-proliferation regime," which on the whole proved its vitality and efficiency. It undoubtedly helps maintain the stability of the present-day international relations, creating simultaneously a solid basis for broad development of international cooperation in the sphere of peaceful uses of atomic energy.

The foundation is the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, which was elaborated on the Soviet Union's initiative. The treaty entered into force in March 1970, and now 117 states are signatories to the treaty.

"One of the main tasks now is to broaden the circle of states, signatories to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty," PRAVDA stresses. About 50 countries, including two nuclear powers -- France and China -- have not yet joined the treaty. The cause of a particular anxiety is the fact that about a dozen of "near-nuclear," so-called "threshold" states, decline participation in the treaty. Among them are such states as Israel, the Republic of South Africa, Pakistan which do not conceal their nuclear ambitions. But Washington, heightening international tension and escalating the arms race, indeed renders political and military support to the pro-imperialist regimes, irrespective of their stand on questions of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. This course actually leads to encouragement of nuclear ambitions of such countries as Israel, South Africa, Pakistan.

The United States lifted the ban on military aid to Pakistan, though, as is well known, work is under way in that country to develop an atomic bomb. Another example is Washington's support to Israel in connection with its bandit attack on the Iraqi nuclear research center, which is intended for peaceful purposes.

In the present-day conditions, PRAVDA believes, "it would be useful to put under control of the International Atomic Energy Organization all nuclear activities in countries, recipients of nuclear materials, equipment and technology and also to cover all exporting countries with agreed-upon measures of control."

The newspaper writes that "adoption of further efficient steps to prevent proliferation of nuclear weapons is one of the most important problems of international politics. As was repeatedly stated competently, the Soviet Union is ready to cooperate with other states in this solution."

ARDAMATSKIY CRITICIZES U.S. CW PROGRAM

PM150931 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 2 Apr 82 p 7

[APN commentator Dmitriy Ardamatskiy "panel" article: "The United States Rejects a Ban on Chemical Weapons"]

[Text] The convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and the destruction of such weapons came into force 25 March 1975. Since the ratification of this document the governments of the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain have declared to the disarmament committee that these countries do not possess bacteriological weapons.

The adoption of this convention, which was proposed and put forward in draft form by the socialist nations, is an example of how the desire for constructive dialogue makes it possible to solve a particularly complicated problem.

In his speech to the Soviet trade union congress recently Leonid Brezhnev remarked that the situation in the world calls for the greatest possible restraint by the two opposing blocs with regard to military expansion. On the Soviet side, he stressed, there is a firm and unbending desire to seek cooperation with all countries in the cause of preserving peace.

Unfortunately we must note that the United States and several of its allies have in the last few years shown ever decreasing interest in cooperation with the East toward the solution of current international problems. This finds expression, for example, in these countries' attitude to the ban on other equally dangerous weapons of mass destruction -- chemical weapons.

The 1925 Geneva protocol containing a ban on the wartime use of asphyxiating toxic or similar gases and of bacteriological weapons was ratified by the Soviet Union in 1928. The United States signed it in 1975.

Unfortunately this protocol says nothing about the production and stockpiling of chemical weapons, and this is why the Soviet Union has always worked for an agreement on a total ban on these chemical weapons.

On a Soviet initiative Soviet-U.S. talks began in 1976 to work out a proposal for a ban on chemical weapons. In 1980 Washington withdrew from these talks at a time when the two sides were close to agreement on the extremely complicated question of monitoring observance of the agreement, both nationally and internationally.

Similarly, a Soviet proposal for a ban on chemical weapons has long been before the disarmament committee in Geneva. But there too the talks are deadlocked because of the U.S. attitude of rejection.

However, the worst thing is that the United States is not content merely to oppose a ban on chemical weapons; in practice it continues to produce them in large quantities. Today the United States already has enough chemical weapons to wipe out the whole population of the Earth 50 times over.

The largest stockpiles of U.S. weapons outside the United States itself are in West Germany. There are around 3,000 tons of the supertoxic substances, Sarin and VX, which paralyze the nervous system. This is more than enough to destroy the population of the whole Europe.

Nevertheless, the U.S. Government has decided to effect a gigantic increase in the production of chemical weapons, and to clear any possible misunderstandings out of the way, Assistant Secretary of Defense R. Perle has declared that Washington reserves the right to decide itself without prior consultation with its NATO allies on the introduction and use of chemical weapons, first and foremost in Western Europe.

The mere storage of these weapons in densely populated Europe is extremely dangerous for the populations there. In U.S. dumps in Western Europe to date there have been around 1,000 accidents in which chemical substances have leaked from containers which have become unsafe due to wear and tear. Not even the new, so-called "binary" chemical weapons, comprising two substances which are safe in isolation but dangerous when combined, are safe from such accidents.

The Soviet Union has never used chemical weapons anywhere. It is strict in its observance of the Geneva protocol it has signed, and is willing to continue negotiations toward a ban on the use of chemical weapons.

U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS ALLEGATIONS 'EXPOSED'

LD151444 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 15 Apr 82

["Falsifiers Exposed" -- TASS headlines; by TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Apr, TASS -- Washington's allegations about the use of toxic agents by Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea and Laos were exposed by the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, one of the three countries of Indochina on whose territories the United States conducted in the years of the U.S. aggression chemical warfare on an unprecedented scale. Lethal toxic agents of lasting effect were sprayed over Vietnam for many years. Over 100 thousand tons of toxins and warfare toxic agents were dusted over Vietnam. About two million Vietnamese became victims of the use of these poisons. About half of tropical forests and over 40 percent of all cultivated lands were affected by these poison agents or turned into wasteland. Many people in Vietnam and their offspring suffer to this day from the use of toxic agents in Vietnam.

So Hanoi's statement exposing the campaign of slander unleashed by Washington is ever more convincing.

The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam exposed the aims of the hulabaloo: to mislead the world community, to make it believe the lies spread by the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States, forget the crime of the U.S. imperialists in Indochina, the sufferings of the Vietnamese, Laotians and Kampucheans who became victims of large-scale chemical warfare which was conducted by the United States over ten years.

But neither the peoples of the three countries of Indochina nor the world community can be made to forget this, just as the destruction by the United States of hundreds of thousands of people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki will not be forgotten. These are real facts and not inventions or "testimonies" of members of the Pol Pot gangs and other criminals, "testimonies" which are bought with dollars. These facts will remain in the memory of mankind, just as the fact that the United States bears direct responsibility for these crimes, that it is precisely the United States that was the first to use this weapon of mass destruction against peoples.

It is justly noted in the statement that launching the campaign of slander against Vietnam and the USSR, Washington would like to distract the attention of peoples from its own plans of large-scale production of chemical and bacteriological weapons, to hamper the talks on banning the development and production of chemical weapons and destruction of its stockpiles, talks on disarmament. And that such plans exist, that the United States is sabotaging the talks on the conclusion of appropriate agreement, that it seeks to undermine the existing arrangements in the sphere of arms limitation and hampers the achievement of new agreements are real facts which Washington is unable to deny.

The statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, just as official statements of Laos and Kampuchea to this effect, expose real aims of the masterminds of the campaign aimed at creating the impression that the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are using chemical weapons in Asia. These statements expose those who under this smokescreen are conducting preparations for a war with the use of chemical weapons and other horrible weapons of mass destruction.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ON CEMA'S 1981-85 TRADE

AU161308 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Apr 82 p 6

[APN commentator Aleksandr Drabkin interview with Nikolay Patolichev, chairman of CEMA's Permanent Commission for Foreign Trade and USSR minister of foreign trade: "Integration and Foreign Trade: Assistant of Effectiveness and Progress"; place and date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] The CEMA program documents define the coordination of national economic plans as the chief method of organizing cooperation among states of the socialist community. On the basis of the coordination of plans these countries conduct negotiations and adopt long-term intergovernmental trade agreements. They have just signed foreign trade agreements that constitute the point of departure for coordinating the 1981-85 plans. What are the prospects for the development of the CEMA member countries' mutual trade in the first 5-year plan of the eighties?

[Answer] The experiences from the CEMA member countries' cooperation on the basis of long-term trade agreements in the past 5-year planning periods convincingly demonstrate that these agreements enhance the plan-based development of mutual trade among the CEMA member countries as well as the plan-based development of their economies. They also significantly protect the CEMA countries' national economies from the crisis influences of the capitalist economy.

The long-term trade agreements for the 1981-85 period, concluded on the basis of the coordination of national economic plans, represent the third 5-year period of implementing the comprehensive program, which is a program of further deepening and improving cooperation and development of the CEMA member countries' socialist economic integration. The agreements are more closely linked with cooperation in the area of material production, science and technology. On the basis of these agreements, the volume of mutual deliveries will increase -- in comparable prices -- 38 percent by 1985, compared with 1980 -- in the Bulgarian People's Republic 35 percent, in the Hungarian People's Republic 29 percent, in the GDR 33 percent, in the Republic of Cuba 45 percent, in the Mongolian People's Republic 51 percent, in the Socialist Republic of Romania 49 percent, in the USSR 43 percent, and in the CSSR 30 percent. The CEMA member countries' trade with the SFRY will increase 82 percent.

Just as in the preceding period, machinery and equipment will again be the most dynamic sector. Its share in the CEMA countries' exports will increase from 42 percent in 1980 to 46 percent [in 1985].

In line with the resolution of the 35th CEMA session, the CEMA Permanent Commission for Foreign Trade and the CEMA member countries' agencies in charge of foreign trade are devoting special attention to further developing mutual trade on the basis of long-term trade agreements, a consistent implementation of the coordinated plan of multilateral integration measures for the current 5-year plan, the long-term target-oriented programs of cooperation and long-term bilateral specialization and production-sharing programs.

Speaking about the prospects of our cooperation, I would like to draw attention to the fact that the classical form of trade relations among CEMA countries, which consisted predominantly of the exchange of resources of excess [volny] goods, is increasingly making way for the long-term coordination of measures among CEMA countries aimed at developing production of needed goods.

The new 5-year plan provides for the development of large joint integration facilities such as the Khmelnitskaya and South Ukrainian nuclear powerplants; the Krivoy Rog iron ore combine; sugar cane and citrus fruit plantations and nickel plants in Cuba; farms for the production of fodder in the Mongolian People's Republic; and many other facilities.

All this will also permit in the new 5-year plan a rapid development of the CEMA member countries' mutual trade.

The 26th CPSU Congress and the other fraternal parties' congresses formulated the task to effect transition toward an intensive path of the economies' development, to reinforce the role of science, and to more speedily introduce scientific and technical accomplishments into production on the basis of broad production sharing and specialization.

Under these conditions, foreign trade must give even greater support to raising the national economies' effectiveness and to introducing scientific and technical novelties and progressive technology and processes. Thus, the merits of the plan-based development of the CEMA countries' mutual economic relations must assist more than ever before in raising the effectiveness of the national economies and introducing scientific and technical novelties.

We may say with assurance that the successful implementation of the long-term trade agreements will represent a great contribution to solving the tasks formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress and the congresses of the other CEMA member countries' Communist and workers parties.

CEMA REACHES NUCLEAR GENERATING AGREEMENT

LD190958 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2208 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Summary] Moscow, 19 Apr (TASS) -- The latest session of the intergovernmental commission on the coordination of cooperation between CEMA member countries was recently held in Berlin. Participants from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, the CSSR and Yugoslavia discussed multifaceted international specialization and cooperation in the production and mutual supply of equipment for atomic powerplants [AES], PRAVDA writes today.

CEMA member countries have taken a course aimed at intensifying the construction of atomic powerplants, and a major agreement has been concluded which envisages specialization and cooperation in the production of equipment for AES's.

The intergovernmental commission stated that cooperation in the production of equipment for AES's is developing and strengthening. In the present 5-year plan, the transition to production of equipment for AES's of a new generation, with reactor installations of the VVER-1,000 type, which have 1 million kw capacity, is being effected. One power set in such an AES is capable of generating in 1 year as much power as can be produced from burning 2 million tons of organic fuel.

The commission has drawn up specific measures directed toward the punctual provision of AES's under construction in the CEMA member countries with equipment which is of high quality, reliable and safe in operation.

'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE' FOR 18 APR

LD181432 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0845 GMT 18 Apr 82

["International Observers Roundtable" program with TASS political observer Yuriy Emmanuilovich Kornilov, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA political observer Vladimir Borisovich Lomeyko, and All-Union Radio foreign affairs commentator Gennadiy Mikhaylovich Ariyevich]

[Text] [Ariyevich] Hello, esteemed comrades. Recent events testify to the growing concern of the world public over the increase in international tension. It is in these conditions, as recognized by many political and public figures in different countries, that the importance in particular of the new far-reaching Soviet proposals directed at curbing the arms race put forward in recent speeches by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is growing.

There is no more important objective for the Soviet Union than the achievement of lasting peace for the good of all peoples. Our country's readiness to hold a Soviet-American summit meeting, which was reiterated in Comrade Brezhnev's reply to a PRAVDA correspondent, is regarded throughout the world as further evidence of this. Understandably, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, a meeting between the American President and myself should be well prepared and conducted in a proper way. We are in favor of a Soviet-American meeting that would accord with the high responsibility of our states for the state of affairs in the world.

It should be noted that the struggle to halt the dangerous build-up of nuclear potential and to avert the growing threat of a nuclear world war remains the key problem of our day and age. But in this regard one cannot fail to note the interrelationship and interdependence of various factors and events, even ones that would seem insignificant. I shall certainly not be making a great discovery if I say that general tension facilitates the emergence of private regional conflicts, and these in turn heat up the situation still further.

Falklands Crisis

Were there many people only quite recently who knew the location of the Falkland/Malvinas Islands and what was of note in that archipelago? Now the entire world press is full of reports about the dangerous events in the South Atlantic and about the already armed Anglo-Argentine conflict over the islands, into which increasing forces are being drawn and in which increasing connections are being discovered both with the general situation and with various political problems. I propose therefore that we dwell in somewhat more detail on the causes and motive forces behind the Falklands crisis. How did it originate, in your opinion, Yuriy Emmanuilovich?

[Kornilov] The origins of this crisis go back into the history of these islands. In 1816 on the South American Continent, the united provinces of La Plata, which constitutes present-day Argentina, proclaimed their independence from the Spanish crown. The young state declared its rights to the archipelago. In 1820 it hoisted its flag there and installed a garrison. However, as early as 1833 Britain, dispatching a military expedition to the islands, declared them to be its colony. Since then, for over 1 1/2 centuries now Argentina has been trying to get Britain to return the islands, which are called the Falklands in London, but also have a different Spanish name -- the Malvinas.

In 1963 by a UN General Assembly resolution, the islands were included on the list of territories to be decolonized, and subsequently the United Nations adopted a special resolution calling on Britain and Argentina to solve their dispute by peaceful means. However, the talks which have been going on for very nearly 2 decades were not crowned with success since Britain was stubbornly opposed to this. Now, plainly forgetting that the times of gunboat diplomacy have long since gone and have vanished for all time into the past, London has sent its naval fleet to the South Atlantic, and through Defence Minister Nott has proclaimed that the fleet is ready to open fire.

[Lomeyko] I would like to say that the conflict over the Falkland or Malvinas Islands, for all its apparent absurdity from the viewpoint of potential losses and commonsense, shows at the same time like a litmus paper all the compexity and explosiveness of the situation in the world where the policy of the western powers is still dominated by the traditional idea of force as the main method of resolving disputes. The arms race engenders its own philosophy, a philosophy of fist-law, and the heavier this fist, the heavier the weapon it clutches, the more powerfully the hands of the most cocky miltarists are flexing, the more willing they are to use them to break the neck of an unsubmissive partner. Indeed, Britain and Argentina really are partners, both in the Western political alliance and in trading ties, as well as in their way of life. But the ethics of self-interest multiplied by the imperial manners of a bygone age might shatter understanding and common sense.

[Ariyevich] But it cannot be denied that in the British Isles there exists to no mean degree a chauvinist mood, heated by bourgeois propaganda. What? Someone has dared to encroach on something which Britain regards as its own property? It is not important that this property is far away and not even all that necessary and has acquired by means of colonization. And, indeed, by playing on these moods the Conservative Cabinet is staking everything and making its political future dependent on a solution to the conflict with Argentina.

As labor MP Tam Dalyell noted, it is a matter not of defending Britain's interests, although let us note that a fair amount is said of this, and not even of guaranteeing the security of the British population of the Falkland Islands, although their connection with Britain is indeed rather dubious, but it is all a matter of the careers of political figures in the Tory Party, who continue to think along imperial lines.

[Lomeyko] The conflict over the Falkland or Malvinas Islands indicates another important change in the world, a further decline in the prestige and influence of American imperialism. It indicates Washington's inability to keep under control a situation which lies within the sphere of its traditional influence. The U.S. allies are stepping out of line. Such a thing could not have happened 30 or 20 years ago. It is enough to look at the face of Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who poses with such ostentatious cheerfulness for the television cameras and with a false smile bounds down the steps of an aircraft, either in London or Buenos Aires, but cannot manage to stop a dangerous and costly military confrontation. This mission of mediation has its own ambiguity. While dissuading both sides from confrontation, Washington is at the same time providing Britain with its base on Ascension Island, as well as its intelligence data on Argentina.

## Middle East

[Ariyevich] It must be said that essentially the same approach, gambling on force, is in evidence in other areas. The situation in south Lebanon continues to heat up. Israel has concentrated an unprecedented quantity of troops on the border and may at any moment make a strike against areas in south Lebanon.

Moreover there is yet something else to confirm the mutual link between events and phenomena. Israel may carry out an invasion of Lebanon using as a screen the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Falkland/Malvinas Islands, the British DAILY TELEGRAPH notes. This in its turn will lead to disruption of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Sinai Peninsula planned for 25 April.

[Kornilov] Angry indignation and resolute protest are the reactions to Israel's aggressive, hegemonist actions among the international public. This was confirmed in full also during the UN Security Council debates on the complaint by Arab countries about the Israeli terror against the occupied territories and in particular in connection with a further terrorist act perpetrated a few days ago--the shooting of believers in the Al-Aqsa mosque. Let us recall that this mosque, which is one of Islam's greatest shrines, is situated in east Jerusalem, which was seized by Tel Aviv.

Waves of mighty protests have swept the streets of Jerusalem, Nablus, and other towns. Tens of thousands of Palestinians are protesting against the Zionist yoke demanding an end to tyranny, and the inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip have declared a general strike, to last 1 week.

[Lomeyko] The violence perpetrated against the Arabs in the Al-Aqsa mosque has stirred up a powerful wave of protest and indignation not only in the Arab countries, but also throughout the world. This outrage is directed against Israel and its closest ally and patron, Washington.

[Ariyevich] A statement made in this connection the other day by the U.S. Communist Party Central Committee says that the present crisis, which threatens to bring about war in the Near East, bears the label "made in the USA. The openly annexationist policy of the Israeli ruling clique is the bitter fruit of U.S. policy in the Near East. The U.S. policy of maintaining tension in this region has the aim of recovering the positions which imperialism has lost in the area.

## U.S. Latin America Policy

Washington's political strategy in Latin America basically also bears the same hallmark. The present actions of the U.S. administration in the region are characterized by direct support for the most reactionary governments and forces and by unconcealed hostility toward processes which reflect the interests and the feelings of the peoples. The contemporary situation shows that Latin America and the Caribbean have ceased to be the backyard of North American imperialism. Qualitative democratic changes are taking place there. The United States is no longer capable of preserving its hegemony and imposing its dictates as it used to in the past. However, it still regards Central America as being in its sphere of influence. Therefore, Washington is trying to rely on rotten, reactionary regimes and to step up its interference, justifying this by citing the mythical export of revolution by Cuba and other progressive countries.

[Kornilov] I would add to this that the intensification of U.S. imperialism's aggressive policy in Latin America is not an isolated phenomenon. This basically hegemonist policy is dictated not just by the fact that official Washington is literally fretting over the example and the successes of people's Cuba, which is confidently building a new life and which this week has been celebrating the 21st anniversary of the glorious victory over the imperialist interventionists in the Bay of Pigs fighting.

Certainly, the Washington hawks have not abandoned their attempts to reshape the political map of the Caribbean, to isolate Cuba and to force it to its knees. But there is undoubtedly a broader aspect to the intensification of the U.S. aggressive policy in this region. As the joint declaration by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, and Georges Marchais, secretary-general of the French Communist Party, published a few days ago in Havana quite rightly stresses, this aggressive course is an integral part of imperialism's worldwide counteroffensive aimed at halting the process of national and social liberation of the peoples.

## Western Propaganda

[Ariyevich] Western propaganda makes a habit of blaming the hand of Moscow and the intrigues of the East, the socialist countries, for all the failures, fiascos and disorders of capitalism and the policy of its ruling circles. The propaganda offensive against the socialist countries, above all the juggling of facts and cynical slander, has markedly intensified of late. Here is one of the latest reports showing that the Reagan administration is stepping up the scale of its psychological war against socialist and developing countries by assigning the principal role in it to the International Communications Agency. Wick, the director of this agency, has disclosed that in the 1983 fiscal year it has been decided to increase the funds allocated to this body by 30 percent in one stroke to $640 million.

[Kornilov] I would add that Washington is mercilessly cutting the most important social programs which affect millions of people, but it does not begrudge subsidies for the slanderers. This is shown by the figure you have cited.

[Ariyevich] Furthermore, the lion's share of these funds will be spent on intensifying the propaganda work of the Voice of America, Washington's principal instrument in the psychological war.

[Lomeyko] The successes of the socialist countries are a kind of permament irritant to imperialism. We see this in a wide variety of areas. Imperialism is kindling psychological war against the socialist community. An example of this can be seen, in particular, in the Polish People's Republic. Since martial law was introduced in Poland in 13 December last year, the West's propaganda center -- above all the Voice of America, the BBC, Deutsche Welle and, of course, Radio Free Europe -- have been broadcasting spiteful and bitter material against the people's authorities and the leadership of socialist Poland. Furthermore, Radio Free Europe is broadcasting direct instructions calling for sabotage and slow, unproductive work.

This week the Polish Government has drawn up a draft law on measures against those who shun work. Under the law all citizens capable of work and who are between 18 and 45 years of age are henceforth obliged to work. This excludes invalids, housewives, individual peasants and craftsmen. But Western propaganda services immediately raised a hullabaloo about a violation of human rights. The vicious circle is being completed. First Radio Free Europe incites the young people to be idlers and to adopt a parasitical way of life and then when the Polish state, out of concern for the public good, requires citizens to earn their living by work, that same Radio Free Europe kicks up a fuss over an imaginary violation of human rights. The hypocrisy and pernicious nature of such propaganda are apparent.

[Ariyevich] I want to draw attention to an aspect, I would say a new aspect, which is becoming ever stronger in U.S. propaganda. Indeed, this new aspect was noted by the chief of the U.S. International Communications Agency in his speech. He pointed out that a feature of the agency's present activities is a more energetic brainwashing of the United State's Western European allies. Washington is now seriously alarmed by the expanding antiwar movement in the continent and by the refusal of the Western Europeans to believe in the fable about some aggressiveness or other on the part of the Soviet Union. Furthermore, it is not just a matter of anti-Sovietism, but also of the fact that amidst conditions of profound economic recession and sharpening interimperialist rivalry the United States is striving to keep the Western Europeans from stepping out of line. To this end Washington is doing everything possible to undermine detente, hamper the development of mutually beneficial cooperation between the countries of Western Europe and the socialist states and to impose on them a continuation of the buildup of the burdensome armaments race, thereby slowing down the development of its partners, weakening their competitiveness and increasing their political, economic and finally military dependence on the United States. This purpose is served by the new U.S. missiles -- the Pershing II and cruise missiles -- which have been foisted upon the Europeans and are to be delivered to the European Continent in 1983. Is that not so, Vladimir Borisovich?

## U.S. Arms Policy

[Lomeyko] In this respect I should like to note such a phenomenon as the sharply increased confrontation in the ranks of the Atlanticists themselves. The Western European politicians who have come out against the deployment of 572 new U.S. missiles in the FRG, Britain, Italy and Belgium on the pretext of an alleged USSR military superiority over the United States have recieved support from prominent U.S. politicians. Robert McNamara, the former U.S. secretary of defense, appeared on the NBC television program Meet the Press. He called the plans of the U.S. administration to produce a further 17,000 nuclear projectiles madness and rejected the conjectures about USSR military superiority over the United States.

Paul Warnke, the eminent U.S. specialist on disarmament matters, expressed himself even more sharply in the West German DER SPIEGEL magazine. He said that the present White House policy in the sphere of nuclear armaments is irresponsible. These pronouncements have strengthened the arguments of the opponents of the NATO decision and of the participants in the antiwar movement in Western Europe.

[Kornilov] Another characteristic fact is that a revision of Washington's militarist course is now being advocated more and more vigorously, along with others, by many representatives of U.S. big business too. Only a day or two ago the results of an opinion poll among the directors of 1,300 of America's largest corporations were published in the United States. Over 80 percent, the poll showed, favored a reduction in the military expenditures planned by the administration.

What is the point here? I rather think that the answer is obvious. In U.S. business circles, if not all, then at least many people are now realizing more and more clearly that the escalation of the arms race being carried out by the White House is bringing about dire imbalances in the economy, such dire imbalances that the immediate profit that this course promises for the monopolies threatens in the long term to turn into the gravest economic upheavals.

[Ariyevich] Indeed, it was in a vain attempt to counter these attitudes not only on the part of the man in the street, so to speak, but also in official circles and in Congress, that Secretary of State Haig delivered an important speech organized by the Council on Foreign Relations. Moreover, a moment was chosen when this speech could get into the U.S. and European press on the eve of the press conference given by four former prominent government officials who proposed that the United States renounce the idea of a first strike and promise not be be the first to use nuclear weapons.

But many Americans, as is now becoming clear, have evaluated this preventive strike by Haig as tantamount to suicide and madness. Haig has resorted to threadbare demagogic assertions to the effect that the United States needs means of nuclear deterrence in order to defend the basic ideals of Western civilization.

A new and dangerous aspect of the statement was the fact that the deterrence is founded not on nuclear equilibrium but on terrifying superiority. Concealing the essence of his views, Haig proclaimed that trying to achieve powerful means of nuclear deterrence is just as moral as striving to avoid nuclear war. In other words, this means that creating a base for the destruction of the entire world is just as moral as fighting to save it.

The statements and views both of Haig and of Reagan, Gus Hall, general secretary of the U.S. Communist Party, writes on this score in the paper DAILY WORLD, are increasingly conditioned by an aspiration for self-defense. They serve as proof of the fact that there is no true moral justification, nor even any reasonable argument in favor of the policy of the great lie which is being pursued by Reagan and Haig.

[Kornilov] I would add the following point: Certain circles in the West, primarily in the United States, which view force as the universal instrument of their foreign policy, also calculate that by imposing an unrestrained arms race on the world they will be able, as they sometimes put it, to wear out the countries of socialism and put pressure on them. These are perfectly futile and absolutely hopeless calculations. It is appropriate to recall in this connection, apart from everything else of course, that the economic growth rates in the socialist countries, which are members of CEMA, over the last 10 years were twice as great as in the developed countries of capitalism and that the CEMA countries were and remain the most dynamically developing group of states in the world.

At the same time, it is perfectly clear, evident and plain for all to see that the militarization of the NATO member countries -- again, primarily the militarization of the United States -- is destabilizing the economy of these countries and is a heavy burden on the shoulders of millions of working people.

There are currently 26 million unemployed in the 24 capitalist countries -- 26 million people deprived of faith in tomorrow, of a crust of bread and often even of a roof over their heads. Now let us recall a figure which concerns the United States. People there who are, to use the language of the Western press, outside the employment sphere, make up an army of 10 million people, according to official figures, which have been underestimated.

[Ariyevich] An opinion poll has just been carried out in the United States and 74 percent of Americans believe that the country as a whole now lives worse than it did a year ago.

[Lomeyko] Now the result of the struggle to limit nuclear weapons depends to a large extent on the solution of the West Europe-United States dilemma. The West European countries on the whole continue to favor detente and the limitation of the arms race, while in the United States at the present stage the upper hand is held by more bellicose forces that have gambled on achieving military superiority over the USSR.

Not agreeing with this approach and at times protesting against it, many Western European politicians refer to the constraint placed upon their own actions, saying that come what may we cannot squabble with America, for to be sure it is our main ally and chief defender. Some even state: We are in NATO where, as in a Roman Catholic country, divorce is forbidden. Whether we like our marriage partner or not we are doomed to live with that partner in indissoluble union. Otherwise it will be worse for us. The Americans will throw us to the arbitrary rule of fate -- although I would have said that one can scarcely imagine a worse fate than a life in the limited nuclear hell into which Western Europe will be transformed in the event of war.

[Ariyevich] But, as we have already mentioned, a new situation has now arisen which offers a new chance to those politicians in Western Europe who oppose the nuclear armaments race. They are being assisted by the new antiwar movement in the United States, which even reaches into the highest echelons of the establishment.

[Lomeyko] Admittedly, these are mainly former politicians at the moment.

[Ariyevich] That is so. Nevertheless, it is a new and very important development. It is not that easy to brush off the statements made by McNamara, Bundy and Warnke.

[Lomeyko] Although Haig did try to do that in his latest interviews.

[Ariyevich] But the fact that he is irritated shows in itself that the criticism is effective. West European politicans who support detente can now appeal for support from reasonable U.S. politicians and together with them propose alternatives in the search for a way to curb the arms race in order to lessen the threat of a nuclear conflict, something which the Soviet Union has been repeatedly proposing.

The West Europeans are becoming increasingly aware of the danger posed by the current policies of the White House. This awareness is clearly demonstrated in the sharp intensification of the antiwar movement in Western Europe. If you trace on a map the routes taken by recent peace marches alone, you can see that the map of Western Europe is covered by a dense network of lines. But in my view it is important that the campaign against the Reagan administration's suicidal policy of building up nuclear missile arsenals is also spreading in the United States itself. There are quite a few reasons for this. But I think one of the most important ones is the fact that the Americans realize they cannot sit it out on the sidelines if a nuclear catastrophe occurs. This catastrophe will come right into their own home.

[Lomeyko] Many people in the West are currently asking what the reason is for this mighty upsurge in the new antiwar movement which originated in Western Europe but is now beginning to envelop the United States. There are many reasons for this and you have already spoken about them. I would now like to mention one more.

Western public opinion has lost confidence in professional politicians and representatives of the military-industrial complex who are trying to justify the arms race, although it is being staged on the very edge of the nuclear abyss. People no longer wish to entrust the most important question -- the question of life and death, their own life and their own death -- to other people whose morality is doubtful. The war lottery has become too serious for it to be entrusted to dishonest dealers. People, for whom life is a unique and irreplaceable asset, are themselves taking their own salvation into their own hands.

This is why there are increasing instances of formerly prominent politicians beginning to express opposition to the folly of the arms race. Haig's and Weinberger's thirst for power deadens their perception of the present acute danger. They are, moreover, intoxicated by the illusion of achieving military superiority. But their predecessors, Bundy and McNamara, are now approaching these questions with cooler heads. As professionals, they know that the world has come a lot closer to the brink over these years since the prevalence of nuclear weapons increases the likelihood of a fatal conflict many times over. The antiwar movement in the West is now acquiring a qualitatively new status. It has been transformed into a new political factor influencing the course of the discussions and talks about disarmament.

[Ariyevich] That is why the U.S. communists have declared: We must demand that our government associate itself with the Soviet Union's so far unilateral initiative for a moratorium on nuclear weapons and with many other peace proposals made by the USSR over a number of years.

Here we end our program and take leave of you. Thank you for your attention. All the best.

SUPREME SOVIET ISSUES DECREE ON LAW OF THE SEA

LD180642 Moscow TASS in English 0638 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 18 Apr, TASS -- Follows the full text of the decree of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR:

"On Temporary Measures for the Regulation of the Activities of Soviet Enterprises in the Prospecting for and the Development of the Mineral Resources of the Sea-Bed Beyond the Limits of the Continental Shelf"

Lately a number of states have, without waiting for the conclusion of a new international convention being drafted at the 3rd United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea in keeping with Resolution 2749 of the (25th) United Nations General Assembly, been adopting acts permitting their natural and legal persons to conduct the prospecting for and the development of the mineral resources of the areas of the sea-bed beyond the limits of the continental shelf.

The Soviet Union comes out and will continue to come out for the settlement of urgent problems of the legal regime of the world ocean on an international basis and for the conclusion for this purpose of a convention which would solve all the issues of the law of sea, specifically the issues of the utilisation of the mineral resources of the sea-bed beyond the limits of the continental shelf, comprehensively, in their inter-relation, on a just and equal basis, and taking account of the legitimate interests of all states.

At the same time taking into consideration that other states unilaterally begin the practical development of the mineral resources of the sea-bed beyond the limits of the continental shelf, the Soviet Union is compelled to take measures to protect its interests in respect of the prospecting for and the development of the said resources.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR resolves:

1. Competent agencies of the USSR can issue permissions to Soviet enterprises for the prospecting for, as well as permissions for the development of the mineral resources of the areas of the sea bed beyond the limits of the continental shelf (hereinafter referred to as "areas of the sea-bed"), to determine the dimensions and geographical coordinates of the areas of the sea-bed in respect of which such permissions are issued.

2. Issuing permissions in accordance with Article 1 of the present decree the Soviet state does not lay claims to the establishment of sovereignty, sovereign or exclusive rights, jurisdiction or the right of ownership with respect to any areas of the sea-bed or their resources, and does not recognise claims of such kind on the part of other states.

The USSR exercises jurisdiction with respect to Soviet legal persons taking part in the conduct of the prospecting for and the development of the mineral resources of the areas of the sea-bed, with respect to ships, stationary or mobile installations used by Soviet enterprises in carrying out the said operations, as well as with respect to natural persons on these ships and installations.

3. On the basis of reciprocity the USSR shall conduct cooperation on matters of the prospecting for and the development of the mineral resources of the areas of the sea-bed with the states which recognise the permissions issued to Soviet enterprises in accordance with the present decree.

The competent Soviet agencies shall notify the states envisaged by part one of the present article of applications received from Soviet enterprises for the issue of permissions for the prospecting for or the development of the mineral resources of the areas of the sea-bed, as well as of permissions issued for the conduct of such work.

4. A permission for the prospecting for the mineral resources of the areas of the sea-bed shall be issued on condition that an application for such a permission mentions two areas recognised as promising with regard to mineral resources. One of these areas is to be utilised by the enterprise which has received the permission, while the other is to be reserved for possible prospecting and development by a future international sea-bed authority.

The total territory of the areas of the sea-bed in respect of which permissions envisaged by the present decree are issued for the prospecting for or the development of the mineral resources of the sea-bed, should not surpass reasonable limits with account for the legitimate interests of other states.

5. Enterprises which have received corresponding permissions acquire an exclusive right for the prospecting for or the development of the mineral resources in the areas of the sea-bed in a region specified in the permission.

6. Enterprises which have received permissions for the development of the mineral resources of the areas of the sea-bed have the right to begin it not earlier than January 1, 1988.

7. On the basis of the treaties between the USSR and the states concerned foreign natural and legal persons can take part in the prospecting for and the development of the mineral resources of the areas of the sea-bed conducted by Soviet enterprises, and the Soviet enterprises -- take part in carrying out the said operations conducted by foreign natural and legal persons.

8. The competent agencies of the USSR conduct cooperation on the basis of international treaties of the USSR with foreign states concerned for the purpose of rendering assistance to them in the development of technology, in the production of equipment, in carrying out measures to prevent the pollution of the natural environment, in the training of personnel and in other matters pertaining to the prospecting for and development of the mineral resources of the areas of the sea-bed.

9. The conduct of the prospecting for and the development of the mineral resources of the areas of the sea-bed by Soviet organizations must not create ungrounded obstacles for the exercise of the principle of freedom of the seas and the legitimate activities in the world ocean, and also must not contradict the international commitments of the USSR under the treaties concluded earlier.

10. The construction by Soviet enterprises of stationary installations for carrying out the prospecting for and the development of the mineral resources of the areas of the sea-bed, and the creation around the stationary and mobile installations of safety zones which may stretch to a distance of up to 500 metres from the installations, counting from any point of their outward edge, is allowed only with the permission of the competent agencies of the USSR. The installations should have means of warning for ensuring the safety of the sea and air navigation with regard for the norms and standards envisaged by international organizations. The establishment of the said stationary and mobile instllations and the creation of safety zones around them is reported in the "notices to the mariners".

Enterprises responsible for the maintenance and exploitation of the stationary and mobile installations envisaged by part one of the present article should ensure their safety and the maintenance in order of permanent means of warning of the existence of these installations. Stationary and mobile installations, the operation of which has been ended, should be removed if they can create obstacles for the navigation, fishing and other types of the legitimate uses of the seas.

11. In case the prospecting for and the development of the mineral resources of the areas of the sea-bed are carried out by Soviet enterprises with the participation of foreign natural and legal persons, ships, stationary and mobile instllations belonging to foreign natural and legal persons are under the jurisdiction of the corresponding foreign state with the exception of cases when directly envisaged otherwise by a treaty between the USSR and the foreign state concerned.

12. The mineral resources recovered by Soviet enterprises in the areas of the sea-bed, as well as the data and samples received during the prospecting for these mineral resources are state property of the USSR.

13. In case of the prospecting for and the development of the mineral resources of the areas of the sea-bed are conducted by Soviet enterprises with the participation of foreign natural or legal persons, the mineral resources, may in accordance with a treaty between the USSR and the foreign state concerned fully or partially become the property of that state or natural and legal persons under its jurisdiction.

14. In the conduct by Soviet enterprises of the prospecting for and the development of the mineral resources of the areas of the sea-bed necessary measures should be taken to ensure an effective protection of the natural environment from harmful influence which may arise as a consequence of such operations.

15. For violating the provisions of the present decree or the regulations issued in its fulfillment, Soviet officials and citizens found guilty bear criminal, administrative or other responsibility in keeping with the legislation of the USSR and the union republics.

16. In case of disputes with the agencies of foreign states over the issue of permissions to Soviet enterprises for the prospecting for or the development of the mineral resources of the areas of the sea-bed, as well as over actions committed by foreign legal or natural persons creating obstacles for Soviet enterprises in carrying out the operations envisaged by the said permissions, competent Soviet agencies shall take necessary measures to settle them in keeping with the procedures envisaged by the United Nations Charter.

In case foreign legal or natural persons cause damage to the property of Soviet enterprises conducting the prospecting for or the development of the mineral resources of the areas of the sea-bed, the competent Soviet agencies take measures to recover in keeping with the established procedure the damages caused.

17. The competent Soviet agencies ensure security of the citizens taking part in the prospecting for and the development of the mineral resources of the areas of the sea-bed carried out by Soviet enterprises, as well as the safety of the property used in carrying out these operations.

18. Part of the proceeds received from the development of the mineral resources of the areas of the sea-bed by Soviet enterprises shall be used to set up a special fund in accordance with the procedure and in amount to be specified by the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

The proceeds transferred to the fund may be handed over to a future international sea-bed authority for the purpose of the fulfillment of the obligations of the USSR which will arise in connection with a new convention on the law of the sea being drafted.

19. The procedure of the issue of permissions for the prospecting for and the development of the mineral resources of the areas of the sea-bed and of carrying out these operations are to be determined by the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

20. The present decree shall be cancelled after a new convention on the law of the sea takes effect with respect to the USSR.

President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR L. Brezhnev, Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR M. Georgadze, Moscow, the Kremlin.

U.S. DEMANDING REVISION OF LOS CONVENTION

LD180736 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 18 Apr, TASS -- A heated discussion has been under way for the second month now at the UN Headquarters in New York, at the 11th session of the Third UN Law of the Sea Conference, the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA writes today.

The draft convention on the law of the sea was prepared in eight previous years. The draft convention created an international legal foundation for long-term cooperation between all states of the world in various spheres of the use of the seas and development of the resources of the world ocean. This is a single, comprehensive code of principles and norms of contemporary law of the sea, which reflects the balance of accords between all parties to the negotiations and which gives nobody unilateral advantages and benefits.

Articles and the main provisions of the draft convention were approved at the previous sessions by all countries, including the United States.

Influenced by mining and steel making companies, the Reagan administration, which took office early last year, went back on the previous accords and unilaterally demanded a revision of the most important sections of the convention, particularly the section which regulates the norms and the rules of development of mineral resources on the sea bed.

The matter is, the article runs, that American companies, in view of unreliability of raw material imports for the U.S. industry, have lately started displaying a still greater interest in the possibility of extracting strategic raw materials from sea and ocean beds.

The U.S. attempts to have a fundamental revision of the draft convention on the law of the sea were firmly turned down by many capitalist, developing and socialist countries.

The Soviet Union advocates and will continue advocating settlement of burning problems of the legal regime of the world ocean on the international foundation and conclusion for the purpose of a convention, which would provide for a comprehensive settlement of problems in their mutual connection, on a fair and equitable foundation, with due account for the legitimate interests of all states.

Meanwhile, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA stresses, since other states unilaterally start practically developing the mineral resources of the sea bed outside the boundaries of the continental shelf, the Soviet Union is compelled to take steps to protect its interests in the sphere of surveying and developing sea bed resources.

## PAPER REVIEWS SOVIET POLICY FOR PEACE IN ASIA

PM151457 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Apr 82 p 1

[Stanislas Modenov's "International Review": "Reliable Security for Asia"]

[Excerpts] Describing the current international situation in his speech at the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed: "It is, perhaps, insufficient to say that it is complex and acute. It is causing concern for the entire further development of international relations."

The root cause of this is well-known: The aggressive and adventurist policy of imperialist circles, primarily the United States, hegemonist forces and international reaction.

The present balance of forces in the world and the legal and ethical norms governing interstate relations which have developed over the centuries are not to their liking. To recarve the political map of the world, declaring vast areas of the globe zones of its "vital interests," bring under its control the immensely rich resources of many developing states and to hamper the growth of the national liberation movement -- these are the aims of the present U.S. administration. It is strenuously edging mankind to the verge of another destructive war.

Washington is pursuing a policy like this with respect to the vast Asian Continent too.

The Soviet Union's clear and constructive policy contrasts strikingly with the actions of Washington and its allies in Asia. Our policy on this continent, as on all the others, L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in his speech in the Uzbek capital of Tashkent on 24 March, is a policy of consolidating peace and firmly rebuffing the enemies of peace, a policy of peaceful cooperation with anyone who wants such cooperation, and a policy of fraternal friendship with the socialist countries, solidarity with all the forces of social progress and defense of the peoples' sovereign rights.

Our country has constantly advocated stable and genuinely good-neighborly relations with Japan and maintaining and raising the level of political dialogue with that country. The Soviet Union has always been and remains in favor of underpinning Soviet-Japanese relations with the firm foundation of a treaty. The USSR is not to blame for the fact that to this day a peace treaty has not been concluded between the two states. The reason for this is the Japanese side's unrealistic stance. This also accounts for Tokyo's reluctance to respond to the Soviet proposal to discuss mutual fears and concerns and to work out confidence-building measures acceptable to both sides. Speaking in Tashkent, L.I. Brezhnev urged Japan to reconsider this proposal. It was pointed out that the Soviet Union's initiative on confidence-building measures in the Far East does not necessarily presuppose that they will immediately be of a general and collective nature. The ball could be started rolling on a bilateral basis, between the USSR and Japan, for example.

It is plain to see that there are many obstacles in the way of achieving mutual confidence erected by external forces which are striving at all costs to prevent the establishment of good-neighborly relations between the two countries. These forces are dinning into the Japanese the myth of the "Soviet menace" invented across the Atlantic and helping to inflame passions over the so-called "northern territories." Unfortunately these actions are finding sympathy and even support in certain circles, influential ones among them, in Tokyo.

In his Tashkent speech L.I. Brezhnev analyzed in depth the state of our relations with China. He stressed that the Soviet Union has never tried to interfere in the PRC's internal affairs. We have never denied nor do we now deny the existence of a socialist society system in China, although, of course, Beijing's siding with the policy of the imperialists in the world arena conflicts with the interests of socialism. There has never been nor is there now any threat to the PRC from the USSR. The Soviet Union has never had nor does it now have any territorial claims on the PRC and is ready at any time to resume negotiations on existing border questions. As for the so-called "two Chinas concept," our country has never supported nor does it now support it in any form, and it fully recognizes the PRC's sovereignty over the island of Taiwan.

"We are ready to negotiate without any preconditions measures acceptable to both sides for improving Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of mutual respect for each other's interests, noninterference in each other's affairs and mutual advantage -- and, of course, without detriment to third countries" -- L.I. Brezhnev said in Tashkent. "This applies both to economic, scientific and cultural and to political relations -- insofar as both sides are prepared to take specific steps in any of these spheres."

Foreign news media and prominent public figures and politicians stress that the concrete initiatives aimed at normalizing the situation in Asia advanced by the Soviet leader in Tashkent, along with the recent Soviet proposals set out by L.I. Brezhnev at the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress, are an integral part of the Soviet Union's peace offensive and a vivid reaffirmation of the CPSU's commitment to the peace-loving principles of a Leninist foreign policy.

The achievement of firm and lasting peace and the Asian Continent is fraught with many difficulties, chief among them being the elimination of the obstacles erected by the opponents of the peaceful development of the continent's peoples. There is much laborious work to be done. The results of that work will depend chiefly on the purposefulness and vigor of the peoples' actions. The Soviet Union is setting an example in this noble work.

NATO'S 'BOLD GAME' MANEUVERS BEGIN IN NORTH SEA

LD191308 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0949 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 19 Apr (TASS) -- Vast areas of the North Sea today became the site of the latest NATO naval maneuvers under the code name "Bold Game." Warships and naval aircraft from Great Britain, Denmark, Norway and the FRG are taking part in them. The collaboration of warships, air force units and headquarters of the NATO member countries will be worked out in the course of the maneuvers, the first phase of which will last until 27 April.

ARGENTINA TO REPEL BRITISH 'AGGRESSION'

LD161306 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Apr, TASS -- The military command of Argentina held a conference here to consider the Argentine plan for a settlement of the conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. As is known, Argentina is prepared to withdraw its troops from the islands provided Britain lifts its naval blockade, recalls its armada and agrees to have the Argentine flag over the archipelago. London categorically refuses to accept these proposals. As Argentine Foreign Minister N. Costa Mendez said to pressmen, no progress has been made so far in negotiations with Britain but possibilities for a negotiated settlement have not yet been exhausted.

Speaking in an interview with Radio Rivadavia, a radio station in Buenos Aires, he described as "absurd and absolutely groundless" the adventurist actions of Margaret Thatcher's Cabinet in this conflict. The minister stressed that Argentina would refuse to have Washington participating in the quest for a way to resolve the present tense situation if reports were confirmed that the United States supported Britain.

With the approach of the British squadron to the area of the Falklands, which it is expected to reach in a few days, the military authorities are taking new steps to ensure Argentina's security and to repel the British aggression.

As is reported by the news agency TELAM, a squadron of Argentine warships including the aircraft carrier May the 25th, has left the naval base at Puerto Belgrano on the way to the South Atlantic, supposedly to the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. In the opinion of observers the dispatch of Argentine warships to the islands indicates that the Argentine Government has no intention of reckoning with Britain's officially announced blockade of the archipelago.

The news agency NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS reports that units of armoured troops have been rushed to the southern regions of the country. There is a continued air link between the cities of Comodoro-Rivadavia and Rio Gallegos on the Atlantic coast and the administrative centre of the archipelago. Ammunition and food supplies are being taken there. The defensive installations on the islands are being reinforced. General M. Benjanin Menendez, the military governor of the islands, said that thousands of Argentine soldiers staying on the islands are "prepared to repel any aggression."

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig arrived in Buenos Aires from Washington on Thursday for a new round of talks with the Argentine leaders. Shortly before his arrival the President of Argentina L. Galtieri, in a telephone conversation with President Reagan, reaffirmed his desire for a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT HEADING FOR CONFRONTATION

LD171108 Moscow TASS in English 1028 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] London, 17 Apr, TASS -- The British Conservative Government is heading for an outright military confrontation with Argentina. As was reported by the BBC television, the advanced force of the British naval squadron -- the Invincible and Hermes aircraft carriers, frigates and destroyers -- sailed from the Ascension Island. The force is to reach the area of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands in the evening of April 23. According to the press, the British warships were refuelled and supplied with other materials on the American military base, located on the Ascension Island.

The total strength of the British naval "strike fist" with the help of which London intends to restore its colonial rule on the Falkland Islands, was brought to 50 warships and auxiliary ships.

In Britain itself the military preparations are accompanied by unprecedented heightening of militaristic hysteria. One of the British firms even printed special medals to "commemorate the dispatch of a naval operational unit to the Falkland Islands."

The M. Thatcher Cabinet so far succeeds in maintaining the sentiments of chauvinism inside the Conservative and the main oppositional parties, but the voices of protest against the stake on a military solution of the problem are sounding more and more frequently in the country.

General Secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain, Gordan McLennan handed over a letter to Prime Minister Thatcher demanding that the British fleet be recalled, that the decision on a 200-mile "warfare zone" around the Falkland Islands be cancelled and settlement of that problem be submitted to the United Nations for consideration. In a London radio interview Gordan McLennan stressed the danger of a nuclear war and serious consequences of the use of force, above all, for the residents of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

U.S. ROLE, INTENTIONS IN DISPUTE EXAMINED

Haig Talks Continue

LD171320 Moscow TASS in English 1243 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Apr, TASS -- Talks were held here between U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and President Leopoldo Galtieri of Argentina. Taking part in the talks was also Nicanor Costa Mendez, Argentine minister of foreign affairs. As the capital's newspaper LE ROZON reports, the minister pointed out that the Argentine Government is ready to go to certain concessions for the sake of a peaceful resolution of the conflict with Britain.

However, as U.S. TV companies noted, the first reports on Argentina's proposals on a solution to the Falkland crisis were taken disapprovingly by the British Government which insists on the preservation of the British administration on the islands. An ABC observer reports that, as U.S. spokesman told the ABC, the Thatcher government's greatest concern is being aroused by the question of what will happen if Britain loses the right to the Falkland Islands and how that will influence Britain's territorial claims upon Gibraltar and what will happen with Northern Ireland.

Britain's decision to declare as an "emergency zone" also the air space over the 200-mile area around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands has given rise to Argentina's sharp protest.

As is pointed out in the letter delivered to the president of the U.N. Security Council by the permanent representative of Argentina at the United Nations, the Argentine Government is ready to implement the council's resolution on the question of the conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. Argentina, the document stresses, strives for a peaceful resolution of the conflict and is ready to consider any proposals pursuing this goal. The letter recalls that it was already after the adoption of an appropriate resolution at the U.N. Security Council that Britain sent its naval task force to the archipelago and established a blockade of the islands.

'Peacemaker' Role

LD180856 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0347 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] London, 18 Apr (TASS) -- Tension has sharply increased in the conflict over the Falkland/Malvinas Islands. As the British ATV television company reported "the shuttle diplomacy" of U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig, judging by everything, has ended in a complete impasse. Although Washington is trying to present its Secretary of State in the role of "peacemaker", in actual fact his so-called "efforts to settle the conflict" amount to attempts to foist on the Argentine side the British variation of settling the conflict. At the same time he is trying to frighten Buenos Aires with the threat that otherwise Washington will openly side with Britain.

Such a development of events, as is evident from reports in today's British papers, has caused satisfaction in London. "Prime Minister M. Thatcher," the SUNDAY TIMES writes, "expects that President Reagan will show the 'iron fist' to Buenos Aires, if the Falkland/Malvinas Islands are not vacated by Argentina."

Intelligence Assistance

LD171004 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 17 Apr 82

[By TASS correspondent Nikolay Setunskiy]

[Text] New York, 17 Apr, TASS -- The expansion of the U.S. interference into the conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands on the side of Britain still further whets the appetites of American "hawks."

Expressing the interest of the most rabid circles of the military, the newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL prints an instigative article, in which it actually demands that the Reagan administration should not limit itself to transferring to Britain espionage information on the movement of the Argentine Armed Forces, and to send to the area of the tension an American aircraft carrier with F-14 fighter--planes aboard. This is necessary, the article stresses, to provide cover from the air for operations of the British naval armada, which is approaching to the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. The cause of instigators' concern is that the number of British anti-submarine aircraft-carriers with Harrier fighter-planes aboard "will be insufficient" to neutralize Argentine aviation. If an American aircraft carrier with F-14 fighter-planes is sent, it will be possible with "one strike" to pin Argentina's aviation to the ground, the article stresses.

Touching upon the mission of the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, the WALL STREET JOURNAL writes that his aim is to isolate Argentina in the world community and to make it clear that the United States sides with Britain. Therefore, the United States voted against Argentina at the Security Council and renders Britain assistance by providing intelligence data and rendering services in refuelling British ships and planes. The pressure upon Argentina will gradually be on the rise until it is brought to senses, the WALL STREET JOURNAL cynically writes.

The newspaper makes no secret of the motives Washington is guided by in playing such a game. Britain's failure, the newspaper writes, would, probably, mean the downfall of the Thatcher government, the reliable proponent of American interests, and this would have the heaviest consequences for NATO.

Considerations of global NATO strategy are certainly not the only causes of why Washington seeks to warm hands on the conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. As was reported by the American press, specifically by the ABC television company, the Reagan administration links with the conflict far-reaching calculations -- to consolidate American presence in the South Atlantic. That was the aim of the proposal, made by Alexander Haig, on tripartite American-British-Argentine administration on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. That proposal is known to have been turned down by the Government of Argentina.

As to motives of tripartite rule, they conceal, as was noted by the press, the Pentagon's plans to establish U.S. military bases on the archipelago.

U.S. Taking Sides

PY161644 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] The United States is acting as mediator in the Anglo-Argentine conflict. Any steps taken to prevent hostilities between the two states, naturally, must be praised.

However, in this case, there are many things which draw one's attention. The thing is that mediation of conflicts always presupposes an absolute neutrality, an impartial position regarding each party involved in the conflict, which is something we cannot say about the U.S. position.

How can we talk about neutrality if U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, during his first visit to London already showed his satisfaction over the inflexibility of the Tory Government? As has been stated in London, this inflexibility is aimed at restoring, no matter how costly, England's colonial dominion over the Malvinas Islands.

It is obvious that this decision pleases Mr Haig greatly, despite the fact that it does not fit into the historical and current political context in which the Anglo-Argentine controversy is evolving. The British warmongering reveals its colonialist ambition, which by no means is in keeping with the UN Resolutions which include the archipelago among the territories subject to decolonization and less still with 150-year-old desire of the Argentines, who have never accepted the violent annexation of the islands by England in 1833.

The United States is obviously on England's side. Already during the first days of this issue observers noticed that Washington had given the green light to the British Navy which is sailing toward the Malvinas' and this was confirmed by Haig's markedly pro-British pronouncements in London.

However, Washington does not limit itself to supporting its [word indistinct] ally. The U.S. imperialist circles, above all, seek to achieve their own objectives. Proof of this is the project to solve the problem which the secretary of state disclosed to the public opinion. Haig proposes to create a tripartite administration to govern the islands with the participation of England, Argentina and the United States. the Anglo-Argentine conflict mediator, far from being impartial, is also unenterprising. In addition to promoting a project which is obviously of no advantage for one of the parties and in supporting the colonialist intentions of the other party it also claims its rights over the territories in dispute. This only reveals Washington's intentions.

For some time now the Pentagon had planned to establish a U.S. military base on the Malvinas in order to have the Latin American Southern Cone and especially Argentina within its scope.

This is how the grounds are being set for the U.S. occupation of the archipelago in dispute. This is the final objective of Washington's mediation mission in the Anglo-Argentine conflict.

The shuttle diplomacy of Haig, traveling between London and Buenos Aires, to a lesser degree is aimed at preventing an armed clash. The imperialists have always preferred to fish in troubled waters. Their indifference regarding the (?fate) of other peoples, the future of peace in the world has long been known by Latin Americans.

'Anti-Soviet Tales'

PY182254 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Vyacheslav Rostovtsev commentary]

[Text] It is no surprise that the world media should grant preferential treatment to this conflict. The situation is undoubtedly serious. The attempts to solve it through peaceful means have not yielded the expected results.

Regardless of the essence of the ancient Anglo-Argentine conflict, I would like to point out the following: Someone hopes to take advantage of the crisis over the Falklands -- the Malvinas -- with an obviously anti-Soviet purpose.

This initiative stems from Washington. We have heard from the U.S. capital that the Soviet Union supplies Argentina with reconnaissance reports regarding the conflict over the islands. The Argentine ambassador to the United States, in statements in a CBS newscast 2 days ago, explained what this information consists of. Then rumors were spread on the alleged special tasks of the Soviet fishing boats fishing in the South Atlantic. At the same time the U.S. media publishes reports that the Soviet Union, taking advantage of the conflict, is thinking of a vast penetration in Argentina and even of inciting Argentine public opinion's anti-American animosity.

In addition to these absolutely groundless rumors and to Washington's anti-Soviet tales is the warning to the Soviet Union to keep out of the Anglo-Argentine conflict. This warning is obviously misdirected. In the first place our country is very interested that this conflict not end in bloodshed.

The conflict, however complex it may be, should be solved through peaceful means, around the negotiating table. In the second place, the USSR position on this issue by no means entails giving up its principle in favor of decolonization of dependent territories. As is well known, the Falkland Islands -- Malvinas Islands -- are among these territories. In the third place, the tales that the Soviet Union is taking advantage of this conflict, for who knows what type of penetration in Argentina, are obviously intended to undermine Soviet-Argentine relations. And lastly, it is obvious that it is not just by chance that the Latin American media often publish reports that Washington intends to take advantage of the Anglo-Argentine conflict to assert its position in the South Atlantic. If this is so, it is not surprising that it should resort to anti-Soviet tales in order to conceal those plans.

WEST SHOWS 'UNANIMITY' OVER FALKLANDS ISSUE

LD180808 Moscow TASS in English 0738 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 18 Apr, TASS -- After numerous declarations on the final renunciation of colonialism, the West displays amazing unanimity in attempts to prevent the return to Argentina of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, which were forcibly seized by Britain in 1833. The NATO, Sergey Vishnevskiy writes in PRAVDA, stands firm in defence of the British ally which seeks to have back the territory through military force. The leaders of the European Economic Community, who like to flirt with developing states, urgently took the decision to prohibit imports of any commodities from Argentina. "A crying economic aggression" -- this is how the Buenos Aires government qualified the act.

Washington announced in public its neutrality in the conflict between the "U.S. friends." But its duplicity becomes increasingly clear with every passing day, the news analyst stresses. When the British naval armada set off for South Atlantic, the Pentagon intelligence and other services immediately started rendering it all-round assistance, supplying with various data -- from weather forecasts to secret information in dislocation [as received] of Argentine Armed Forces. The American base on the Ascension Island was put at the disposal of the British Air Force and Navy.

The background of the "mediatory mission" of Alexander Haig who is cruising in the Washington-London-Buenos Aires route also became clear. It was like a shock in the Argentinian capital when the news came that the United States proposed to establish on the Falkland Islands "a tripartite administration" with the American participation. In brief, attempts are being made to consolidate American military presence on the Falkland Islands, just as in the Middle East, under the "multinational" screen.

## EEC Embargo Censured

LD190816 Moscow TASS in English 0756 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 19 Apr, TASS--The member-countries of the Latin American Association for Integration have censured the EEC's embargo on trade with Argentina, imposed following the conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

In their statement of protest against the move, they criticised the Common Market for the stand it had adopted and called on it to rescind its decision without delay.

## ANTI-BRITISH DEMONSTRATION HELD IN VENEZUELA

LD190814 Moscow TASS in English 0754 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Caracas, 19 Apr, TASS--Thousands of people took to the streets in the Venezuelan capital to express their support for Argentina's position with regard to the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. The demonstrators denounced Britain's intrigues against that Latin American state.

The march ended with a rally, which adopted a statement demanding that the British Government abandon its policy of military blackmail immediately and give up its colonialist ambitions in relation to foreign territories.

## 'INTERNATIONAL PANORAMA' ON FALKLANDS ISSUE

LD182322 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 18 Apr 82

["International Panorama" program presented by Aleksandr Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer]

[Excerpts] Good evening comrades. Politics expands our geographic erudition. We all now know that there are islands like the Malvinas; we know that approximately 1,800 people--descendants of people from Scotland--live there. We also know that there are 700,000 sheep. These islands became the center of world politics early in the morning of 2 April when Argentine groops landed there. After a brief exchange of fire the British garrison capitulated and Argentina retook the territory which Englishmen seized on 3 January 1833 in the very same manner--by landing an armed group. The newspapers, radio and television report daily on the development of the conflict.

The position now is as follows: Both sides are getting ready for military operations and both say that they are ready to begin talks. But there is a "but", and in that "but" lies the problem. London is ready to begin talks only after Argentina withdraws all its troops from the islands and British administration is restored. And Buenos Aires is ready to begin talks only after London recalls its fleet, lifts the blockade and recognizes the sovereignty of Argentina over the islands. How will the matter end: with a political compromise or military actions? It is difficult to tell. Logic and the demand of reason is naturally on the side of a political compromise. However, human passions can outweigh logic and then there will be war.

Who is right and who is wrong? At first glance the answer is fairly simple. In our time, colonies are a manifest anachronism, and because of that, Great Britain should withdraw. Yet present international law forbids the use of force for solving controversial problems between states, and by resorting to force, Argentina violated international law, violated the UN Charter. And it is precisely because of this that the Security Council, in Resolution No 502, of 3 April--our representative abstained during the voting--demanded that Argentina withdraw troops from the islands.

But let's talk further. For many years, Britain stubbornly objected to the implementation of the UN resolution on the decolonization of the islands, and Argentina gave up hope for the voluntary withdrawal of the British. We know that the decolonization process has often been accompanied with the use of force. Present concept of law, on the whole, recognizes the legal standing of such use of force for the purpose of implementing peoples' right to self-determination. In this connection the Argentine press remembers that India used force to expel Portugal from Goa and that practically no one except Lisbon protested against this. But this analogy is vulnerable. The inhabitants of the Falkland Islands are far from desiring a change of citizenhsip. Approximately the same situation is found in Gibraltar. From any point of view, Gibraltar must belong to Spain. However, most Gibraltarians want to preserve the status quo for the time being. So we have here a difficult and intricate knot of all kinds of pros and cons. Argentina decided not to unravel the knot -- it cut it. Irrespective of the scrupulous examination of all these pros and cons, my sympathies lie on the side of Argentina in this case. It is time -- it has been time for a long while -- for Britain to cut the coat according to the cloth. The time of colonial possessions disappeared a long time ago.

When talking about the Malvinas, there is much talk about oil. Today they are still rumors. There is no definite data, so oil is still speculation. The positive feature is the strategic position of the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands in that part of the Atlantic, all the more so as Argentina, as we know, has claims on a definite part of Antarctica, and the possession of the above-mentioned islands from the point of view of Argentine strategists must support these claims. As you know comrades, with maximum abruptness fully in conformity with imperial traditions, London reacted to the Argentine action. Britain will tame the dictators, announced the new Foreign Minister Pym. And having clearly forgotten that we live at the end of the 20th century and not in the 19th century, the Englishmen sent a punitive expedition to the islands -- 27 ships, a squadron. The conservatives have become enraged and the laborites too.

PINOCHET, 'CRONIES' SIDING WITH BRITISH

PY171140 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 16 Apr 82

[By Gaston Vargas]

[Text] Do you remember the popular saying: Thus our bread will come out like a flower [asi vamos a sacar el pan como una flor]? This comes to anybody's mind in view of the dictatorship's attitude toward the conflict confronting Argentina and Great Britain over the Malvinas. It is obvious what has been said so far is not enough to figure out what is not said: that the obsequiousness of the foreign policy of the dictatorial regime toward the United States prompts Pinochet to hitch himself to Alexander Haig's cart, as well as to that of the Pentagon. That is the reason for the disregard for Argentine rights. Pinochet, his foreign minister and his high-ranking commanders are pulling Chile out of line with the sentiment of solidarity which has been expressed by Latin American peoples and governments against the aggression directed against one of the fraternal countries of the continent.

Pinochet and his cronies side with the British fleet sailing the Atlantic toward the southern part of the region. Their main and basic objective is to legitimize the British colonial invasion of the islands, and certainly they are angling for some opportunistic benefit. Once again the adventurist, geopolitic, aggressive and senseless foreign policy of the regime isolates Chile from the other countries of the continent; it puts Chile on unfriendly terms with its neighbors; it enlists Chile in a shady cause. Moreover, that policy increases the servitude, mounts belligerent campaigns, releases reports on routine maneuvers in the southern ocean, amasses troops on the borders and raises the pressure.

This is not the way to improve Chile's image in the world. On the contrary, it fuels international repudiation to such a subservient and unpopular regime. The regime estranges Chile from fraternal countries to embrace the cause of a colonialist and imperialist power.

But let it be clear that the repudiation goes to Pinochet and his cronies, that is to say, his clan of favorites and sharks. The Chilean people still, as always, command the solidarity and support of all peoples of the world, including those of Argentina with which we are united, since the dawn of our independence, through bonds of friendship and struggle to assert freedom, national sovereignty, democracy and peace. This is a tradition that no clique or oligarchical clan or chauvinist [word indistinct] on either side of the Andes Mountains could excise from the hearts of peoples of both countries.

When the brotherly country and its people is threatened by a NATO armada and by Haig's maneuvers, when imperialism and colonialism pull off the mask of democracy to reveal the faces of the heartless pirates of the 20th century, the peoples learn new pages of real history. The peoples of Latin America and Argentina learn from many governmental and military circles, more than from their rhetoric or slogans, how those who proclaim themselves defenders of the Western world act and what interests they pursue.

As for the Chileans, the situation of the Malvinas and the attitude of the dictatorship toward the problem provides us with new arguments and reasons to try to liberate Chile from a regime so bungling and so contrary to the traditions, security and future of our country.

ARGENTINE ENVOY DENIES CLAIMS OF SOVIET AID

LD191234 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Argentina's ambassador to the United States, Esteban Takacs, has said his country will withdraw troops from the Falkland Islands provided Britain stops hostile actions. In an interview with American television, he called the dispatch of the British fleet to the islands, and the introduction of the blockade around it, acts of aggression. Mr Takacs regarded the conflict with Britain as a manifestation of a colonial problem. He refuted Western allegations that Argentina had asked the Soviet Union for intelligence information on the British fleet's movement and has been receiving such information.

LOSEV VIEWS ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE IN DISPUTE

PM191137 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 17 Apr 82 p 3

["View of Events" by political observer Sergey Losev: "Over the Anglo-Argentine Conflict"]

[Text] At the proposal of the U.S. administration, the OAS has for the umpteenth time postponed the OAS Permanent Council session that was to discuss the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), which were occupied in early April by Argentine troops. The U.S. spokesman claimed that a public debate on this issue within the OAS would serve to "undermine" U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig's mission in London and Buenos Aires.

As is well known, the OAS Permanent Council is considering a draft resolution from Colombia, Costa Rica and Equador that calls on the OAS to promote a peaceful settlement of the conflict. However, events are developing in the diametrically opposite direction.

Addressing an emergency meeting of Parliament 14 April, British Prime Minister M. Thatcher repeated her threat that British Armed Forces will attack any Argentine warship or auxiliary vessel that violates the 200-mile naval blockade zone arbitrarily introduced around the islands by the British Government.

Clearly gambling on the use of force, M. Thatcher held a kind of council of war at the Ministry of Defense on 15 April and heard a report on the continuing advance toward the islands of a British squadron of 40 warships. "We are fully determined," she emphasized, "to use force...."

This very statement reeks of the British Tories' old colonialism. London has clearly forgotten that the times are gone when the disputed international problems that arise could be solved by means of "gunboat diplomacy." However, it is time it was realized that such issues can be settled only by means of talks, not by saber-rattling and the creation of new hotbeds of tension, especially since the British ruling circles are responsible for the emergence of the present situation over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) because they have for many years stubbornly opposed the implementation of the UN decision on the decolonization of the islands.

Argentina has never recognised Britain's sovereignty over the islands. And if you take a look at history, it transpires that back in 1820 the young Latin American state of the united provinces of the Rio de la Plata (the present-day Argentina) hoisted its flag on the islands and installed a garrison there. However, in 1833 Britain sent a military expedition to the islands and declared them to be its colony.

In 1963, by a decision of the UN General Assembly, the islands were included in a list of territories to be decolonized. In a special resolution the General Assembly later called on Britain and Argentina to resolve the dispute about sovereignty by peaceful means on the basis of the task of decolonization. However, the protracted talks -- which lasted more than 17 years -- ended in failure because London did not want decolonization.

The natural question that arises is why the problem of the islands, which had been "dormant" for decades, has now become so acute and begun to pose a threat to international peace and security? The point is that a preliminary survey near the islands recently showed the existence of large reserves of oil. The Western press conjectures that the reserves of "black gold" on the coastal shelf in this region are almost 13 times greater than known oil reserves in the North Sea.

Obviously, this also explains to a considerable extent the by no means selfless interest that the United States is now showing in the development of the conflict over the islands. It is no accident that U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig suggested at the talks in London, under the guise of a "compromise," a deal envisaging the creation on the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) of a "tripartite administration" of the United States, Britain and Argentina. If this plan were implemented, the United States and NATO would have de facto control of the islands. As a special correspondent of America's CBS TV in Buenos Aires notes, Haig put forward this plan in violation of an understanding with the Argentine Government. According to the correspondent, Argentine official spokesmen "were shocked by the suggestion and emphatically rejected it."

At his last meeting with journalists, U.S. President R. Reagan claimed that the United States was acting as an "impartial mediator" between Britain and Argentina. In reality the mask of "honest broker," as the New York TIMES admits, "is intended as a distraction." Citing informed sources, the paper reports that during the discussion of the Anglo-Argentine conflict at a closed conference in the State Department "it was noted that Britan has always allowed the U.S. Armed Forces to make extensive use of its bases in Europe and throughout the world and that the whole range of Anglo-American military and diplomatic cooperation could be called into question if the Reagan administration doesn't just pay lip service to 'neutrality' but actually does maintain it."

It is characteristic that, back at the very beginning of the shuttle operation by A. Haig, who is rushing between the capitals of Argentina and Britain, British Defense Secretary Nott indicated that the U.S. Secretary of State "was in London not as a mediator but as a friend and ally of Britain."

The American military base on Ascension Island has now been turned into the main center for rear services support of the planned operations by British Armed Forces against Argentina. The United States has offered the British war office [voyennoye vedomstvo] a separate channel on its communications satellite to enable London to maintain constant direct contact with the British naval armada heading for the South Atlantic. The American special services are supplying their British partners with intelligence information about Argentine troop movements. R. Reagan blabbed about this sort of cooperation at his last press conference. As NBC TV noted in this connection, "in private conversations, American officials admitted with annoyance that the President had said more than was required of him. The officials privately confirmed that the United States is indeed giving the British important assistance in the field of communications and intelligence but were shocked that the news of this had leaked to the press, damaging the policy of the United States, which is proclaiming its neutrality."

As is well known, the United States and Argentina are linked by the so-called Rio de Janeiro Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance of 1947. The U.S. administration often mentions the treaty nowadays when it comes to implementing American imperialism's plans for intervention in Central America and the Caribbean. However, when it comes to applying the provisions of the treaty to the Anglo-Argentine conflict, Washington prefers a very different approach. U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger stated in a television interview that "as of now there is no supposition" that the situation on the Falkland Islands will force the United States to assist Argentina, in accordance with the 1947 treaty, in the event of a Br[illegible]ish attack.

That couldn't be clearer, as the saying goes, and it is not for nothing that people in the Argentine capital are now speaking increasingly often of a situation in which "allies are turning into enemies."

It cannot be ruled out that the U.S. administration also used its influence to force the adoption by the EEC countries of the decision ending imports of Argentine goods. The Argentine Government has already assessed these discriminatory measures by the "European Ten" as economic aggression and a hostile act by states that are not involved in the conflict against a country with which they maintain friendly relations. These measures, which have not been sanctioned by the UN Security Council, have been employed against a developing state and so this incident will obviously be an instructive illustration to all the developing countries that the imperialist powers have no intention of coming to terms with their national interests.

However, Britain and its allies have not managed to place Argentina in a position of international isolation. Argentina's position met with understanding and support at the April meeting of the nonaligned countries' coordinating bureau. The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry, for instance, has emphatically condemned the attempts by the Thatcher government to resurrect the "obsolete doctrine of solving disputed issues by means of force and unconcealed threats. Britain's militarist actions, especially the presence of the British Navy off the shores of Latin America, the Foreign Ministry note states, represent a serious danger not only to the states of the continent but also to world peace."

The danger of a military clash between Britain and Argentina has not been removed and is continuing to mount despite Argentina's expressed readiness to secure a mutually acceptable settlement of the crisis provided that the British Goverrnment recalls the naval squardron that has been sent to the islands and revokes all the other economic and military measures that have been taken against Argentina. However, the British Government is sticking to the toughest possible position and Prime Minister Thatcher is clearly ready for a military adventure in order to prevent the resignation of her cabinet.

It is clear that the road to armed conflict on which the British Government has embarked is creating a serious threat to international peace and security. The conflict can and must be settled at the negotiating table.

TASS REVIEWS FALKLANDS CRISIS DEVELOPMENTS

LD181554 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] London, 18 Apr, TASS -- Britain's Conservative Government is continuing its course towards military confrontation with Argentina over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher held an emergency meeting Saturday night with leading members of her cabinet to discuss various aspects of the aggravating conflict.

Britain is reported to be continuing military preparations. A British armada is heading towards the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. According to a London correspondent of the CBS television network, it comprises 40 war ships and may be shortly increased to 50.

SUNDAY EXPRESS writes that Britain is ready to use strategic Vulcan bombers to strike Argentine military bases in the event of an outbreak of war for the Falkland Islands. The newspaper does not disclose the source of the information, but indicates that the government has already found a base to the south of the Equator from which the planes will operate. The report says that the bombers are capable of destroying all the Argentine airfields and all the port structures.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, currently in Buenos Aires, is expected to bring to London new American proposals for resolving the crisis, writes THE OBSERVER. The newspaper points out that they will provide for the withdrawal of the Argentine troops from the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands and creation of joint administration with the participation of an Argentine, British and American representatives. According to political news analysis, this is, in fact, a slightly modified version of the earlier U.S. neocolonialist plan whose aim is to strengthen Washington's own positions in that part of the world.

New York, 18 Apr, TASS -- A UPI correspondent reports from aboard the British aircraft carrier Hermes that combat training is continuing from dawn to sunset on the ships of the British naval armada sailing towards the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

The newspaper New York TIMES writes that if Haig's mission fails, the British Goernment is ready for military actions which may start from an air blockade of the islands to stop the supplies to and reinforcement of the Argentine garrison.

New York, 18 Apr, TASS -- The NBC television network reports from Port Stanley, the administrative centre of the islands, that Argentine troops are preparing for the arrival of Britons. Argentine combat planes and helicopters constantly overfly the islands. The transfer of troops to the islands is continuing. Soldiers were warned that they might stay there many months and must be ready for war.

The Argentine fleet also put out to sea, says a reportage by that television company from Buenos Aires. The destination of their movement is not reported, but it is believed that the ships are heading for the Falkland Islands.

Buenos Aires, 18 Apr, TASS -- The member-states of the Andean Group, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia, after a meeting in Lima decided to increase the volume of trade with Argentina to help it overcome the consequences of EEC sanctions. Members of the Latin American Integration Association also criticised the sanctions and called for their cancellation.

New York, 18 Apr, TASS -- The Argentine Government, in a letter handed over to the president of the Security Council by Argentina's permanent representative to the United Nations, expressed its readiness to implement the U.N. resolution concerning the conflict over the islands. The letter stresses that Argentina is seeking a peaceful solution of the conflict and is prepared to examine any proposal pursuing this aim. For that Britain should lift the naval blockade of the islands, recall its Navy and agree to the preservation of the Argentine flag over the archipelago.

BREZHNEV SUPPORTS SUMMIT MEETING WITH REAGAN

LD171646 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1558 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 17 Apr (TASS) -- Here is the conversation between a PRAVDA correspondent and Leonid Brezhnev on the possibility of his meeting president Ronald Reagan:

"Question: During one of his conversations with journalists, U.S. President Ronald Reagan touched on the question of the possibility of meeting you in New York. What he said on the subject provoked contradictory commentaries. What is your view on this matter?

"Answer: The President's statements really left a rather vague impression.

"Regarding the essence of the matter, I delivered in the report at the 26th CPSU Congress, I already spoke on the value of an active dialogue with the United States at all levels, especially emphasizing that the decisive link here is summit level meetings. Today we also support such meetings. It is understandable that a meeting between the U.S. President and myself must be well-prepared and conducted properly, not just in passing in connection with some international forum or other.

"Speaking more specifically, we support the holding of a Soviet-U.S. meeting at summit level which would correspond to the high responsibility of our states for world affairs and which would justify the hopes placed in it.

"Regarding the place and time of our possible meeting with President Ronald Reagan, I will say the following: The meeting could take place in some third country, for example in Finland or Switzerland, of course with the prior permission of the corresponding government. A suitable time, in my view could be this autumn, in October for example.

"This is my reply to your question. It seems to me that it is completely clear and definite."

White House Statement

LD181636 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev's reply to the question by a PRAVDA correspondent on the possibility of holding a Soviet-American summit meeting is being widely commented on throughout the world. The White House has published a statement in connection with Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev's reply, saying in particular, "we will of course, carefully study President Brezhnev's statement."

SWISS, FINNS ON HOSTING BREZHNEV-REAGAN SUMMIT

LD181405 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Berne, 18 Apr, TASS -- In connection with Leonid Brezhnev's reply to a question by a PRAVDA correspondent concerning the possibility of holding a Soviet-American summit meeting, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of Switzerland has announced that Switzerland will favourably examine the proposal that this country become the venue of such a meeting.

Helsinki, 18 Apr, TASS -- Finland's Foreign Minister Paer Stenbaeck has declared on television that his country will be glad to facilitate the holding of a meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Ronald Reagan, and is ready to host the summit. The minister expressed profound satisfaction in connection with the Soviet leader's proposal which is especially important in the conditions of the present-day international situation.

TASS VIEWS 'RHETORIC' OF REAGAN RADIO ADDRESS

LD181150 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1100 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, 18 Apr (TASS) -- President Reagan has made his usual Saturday address on the radio to the American people, in which he touched upon the problem of nuclear arms and the attitude of the United States to this question of prime importance to the cause of peace. Admitting in so many words the justified anxiety of many people at the growing threat of a nuclear war, and its "inexpressible horrors," the U.S. President nevertheless reiterated his now well-known attitude and, as before, spoke in justification of Washington's policy, which is aimed at further increases in the U.S. nuclear potential with the goal of upsetting the existing East-West balance of forces. He rejected the new constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union on a moratorium, which have received extensive support from peace-loving forces throughout the world. As is known, within the United States itself over 170 legislators in Congress have spoken with the utmost determination in favor of a freeze on nuclear capacities with consequent reductions.

According to the results of a public opinion poll in the United States conducted by the NBC television company in conjunction with AP, 74 percent of Americans have come out in support of a freeze on the production of nuclear weapons simultaneously in the United States and the USSR, and only 18 percent oppose it.

New York observer James Reston, in an article today on the problem of the antinuclear movement in the United States, has expressed the conviction that by this fall it will have "reached the same scale as the anti-Vietnam war protest movement."

All these facts are proof that the broad public, and first and foremost within the United States itself, is resolutely in favor of putting a halt to the slide to the danger level and to put in deeds and not in words a real limitation on the nuclear arms race.

Andrea Mitchell the NBC White House correspondent, acknowledged in a report that in his Saturday speech on the radio, President Reagan once again called for an increase in military might instead of a freeze.

The President's nebulous statements in which he is seemingly "opposed" to a nuclear war, and his attempts to present himself as almost an "ally" of the antinuclear movement, do not fool anyone, insofar as all his rhetoric is dashed against the rocks of Washington's real policy which propagates the possibility and admissability of a nuclear war. This rhetoric is sooner designed to upset the fervor of the antiwar demonstrations by the American public.

ZORIN SEES GROWING U.S. ANTIWAR MOVEMENT

LD182132 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 18 Apr 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] [Annoucer] Reports being received from Washington indicate that the ruling circles in the U.S. capital are extremely worried by the growth of the antiwar movement during the past week. Here is Valentin Zorin, Soviet television political observer:

Good evening comrades. It must be said that there are more than enough reasons for this concern of the leaders of the Washington administration. Since the mass youth protests against the dirty war in Vietnam, America has known nothing like it. There is now a wave of antiwar protests rolling through the entire country, with millions of Americans from various strata of society taking part. The situation is acquiring such an acute character that even I would venture to say that there is the emergence of a new internal political situation in the United States, substantially different to that observed 2-3 months ago. At first the authorities clearly failed to evaluate the depth and the significance of what was happening, and tried to explain everything as being intrigues of ill-intentioned agitators.

Yet as Americans observers note, it would have been far better for the Reagan government leaders to have looked into the mirror instead of looking for Reds under the bed according to the McCarthyists' prescription. It is their irresponsible statements about there being things more important than peace, about the possibility of a limited nuclear war preventive strikes, their policy of dismantling detente and an unrestrained arms race that now forces Americans to look soberly at the facts, and to think about the endless and dangerous consequences of the present political course of Washington, dangerous for all, including the American people. A not insignificant role in the current sobering of the American society is also played by the fact that on the shoulders of Americans the Reagan government has placed excessive expenditures connected with the financing of the turn in the arms race. Those in America who until recently were inclined to disregard the chauvinistic propaganda of Washington hawks today feel the result of this on their own family budget and suffer from the worsening mess in the country's economy. Obvious changes in the moods of Americans and the growth of the active antiwar movement in the country are so serious that Washington's leaders can no longer ignore it. Washington has now begun to resort to intensive political maneuvering and, as before, showing no readiness to review its foreign political course, it is making political gestures aimed at deceiving the public, including in its dictionary foreign peace-loving phraseology which it did not even think about until very recently. Facts show that such maneuvers deceive very few, and that they fail to reduce the growing wave of the antiwar movement in the United States. And this movement especially on the eve of the national elections to Congress in the fall of this year, is becoming a more effective and real factor in U.S. political life.

PRAVDA VIEWS U.S. RELATIONS WITH ALLIES

LD190612 Moscow TASS in English 0602 GMT 19 Apr 82

["America Is Strangling its Partners" -- TASS headline]

[Text] [Dateline not given] "Washington does not wish to reckon with the problems of its allies," PRAVDA writes today, stressing that "precisely at this moment they found it convenient to implement a new strategy whose objective is to weaken and suppress the independence of its partners in all areas: military, political and economic."

The newspaper writes, in particular, that one of the methods used to weaken the competitors is "direct imposition by the Americans on their partners of another round in the arms race." Overseas "hawks" stubbornly stick to their sinister plans of deploying American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. "Washington wants to kill two birds with one stone: to perpetuate its nuclear presence in the European Continent and place on the shoulders of its European allies the burden of endless re-armament. This is what is in fact concealed behind the talk about the restoration of the balance of forces in Europe."

Dwelling on the U.S. intention to use "sanctions" to undermine the economic positions of its competitors, PRAVDA points out that this line "becomes particularly apparent in the Reagan administration's attempts to thwart the gas-pipes project between the USSR and several Western European countries. Systematic supplies of Siberian gas will enable the Western European countries to diversity their energy sources and reduce excessive dependence on other supply sources, including American monopolies. This is what does not suit the United States which has for years been trying to complicate the energy problem in Western Europe."

"Many people in Western Europe and Japan clearly understand the dangers of the new economic strategy of the United States...but Washington still hopes to put down the partners' resistance by resorting to crude arm-twising tactics. They do not as yet understand there (in Washington) that they went too far and that the times of unconditional obedience on the part of the allies are gone," the newspaper concludes.

NOVOYE VREMYA VIEWS U.S. INDIAN OCEAN POLICY

LD161424 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 16 Apr, TASS -- "The United States needs not a peaceful Indian Ocean, but a springboard for the suppression of liberation movements and progressive aspirations of peoples, for the seizure of their wealth", the Soviet weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] writes today.

Analyzing the policy of the United States in the Indian Ocean area, the journal draws attention to the creation of a network of American military bases in its north western part. "The Pentagon needs these bases in order to keep its sights on the oil producing Middle East countries and control the most important sea lanes," the article points out.

"The USA is out to spread its influence also to the southern part of the Ocean, down to the military bases in Simonstown (the South African Republic). But these claims of the USA in the Indian Ocean will meet with resistance from a number of coastal states, the journal stressed.

In protecting their independence, the weekly points out, these countries are rejecting the attempts at turning them into allies of imperialism. "Hence Washington's striving for a destabilization and elimination of regimes in the states which are the more unwelcome to the USA as they have proclaimed in some or other form a home policy of transformation of a socialist character."

The USSR counters Washington's aggressive actions in the Indian Ocean area by the proposals which were put forward by Leonid Brezhnev, the article stresses. They have outlined a "real way to eliminating tensions through reaching an agreement on dismantling foreign military bases and reducing to a minimum military presence in the region," the journal writes in conclusion.

BUSH TOUR LINKED TO PACIFIC PLANS

LD161504 Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, 16 Apr, TASS -- It has been announced here that George Bush, Vice-President of the United States, will arrive on a visit in Japan on April 23. In the course of his tour he will also visit South Korea, Singapore, Australia and New Zealand.

Observers link Bush's visits to those countries with the Reagan administration's plans to militarize the Pacific and deploy American forward-based systems there. The White House plans, in particular, to set up a new military-political bloc, which will include, in addition to Southeast Asian countries, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Japan. Bush, the local press points out, will try to secure from the governments of the countries which he is going to visit support for U.S. military policy in that region.

FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN BEIJING 15 APR

OW161427 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1300 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Zhuravlev, first deputy foreign trade minister and head of the Soviet Government trade delegation, arrived in Beijing on 15 April. He was greeted at the airport by Jia Shi, vice minister of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations; Shcherbakov, Soviet ambassador to China, and others.

Agreement Signed 16 Apr

OW161449 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1411 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA) -- A trade and payments agreement for 1982 between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was signed in Beijing today. The agreement was signed by Jia Shi, vice minister of the Chinese Ministry of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, and Gennadiy Zhuravlev, head of the Soviet Government trade delegation and first deputy foreign trade minister, on behalf of their respective governments.

At the same time, the Chinese vice minister and the Soviet first deputy minister exchanged notes on questions concerning border trade between the two countries.

Chen Muhua, vice premier of the Chinese State Council and minister of the Ministry of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, attended the agreement-signing ceremony. Before the ceremony, she met with Gennadiy Zhuravlev and the members of the Soviet Government trade delegation led by him.

Soviet Ambassador to China Shcherbakov also attended the agreement-signing ceremony.

After the ceremony, Vice Minister Jia Shi gave a banquet in honor of the Soviet Government trade delegation.

PRC-U.S. TRADE CONTINUES DESPITE TAIWAN ISSUE

PM161011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Two-Faced Policy"]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Apr -- The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO has published a PRC Foreign Ministry protest note to the U.S. Government. It says that the amendment to an immigration law specifically affecting the quota of Chinese immigrants into the United States from Taiwan, which was adopted by the U.S. Congress in December last year, "essentially separates Taiwan from China and views Taiwan as an 'independent foreign state.'" The document notes that this is "a new act on the U.S. part toward creating 'two Chinas.'"

The note contains a demand that the United States "take measures rapidly to correct this mistake and prevent similar incidents in future." The PRC Foreign Ministry has stressed that Taiwan is a Chinese Province and by no means an "independent foreign state." The The document describes the U.S. administration's actions as a "violation of the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States and of the norms of interstate relations."

Djakarta, 2 Apr -- Having mounted a noisy campaign of "protest" against U.S. policy toward Taiwan, Beijing is nevertheless making all-out efforts to expand trade and economic cooperation with the United States, the INDONESIAN OBSERVER writes.

The diplomatic notes distributed by the PRC Foreign Ministry stress that the PRC will not tolerate the establishment of commercial, cultural or other ties with Taiwan. However, these "threats" are forgotten when it comes to economic interests. Beijing is aware that the U.S. companies operating in China do not approve the aggravation of Chinese-U.S. relations, the newspaper notes. Thus the diplomatic notes continue to appear and trade and economic relations continue to develop, the INDONESIAN OBSERVER states in conclusion.

SOVIET MINISTER ON TERRITORIAL ISSUE WITH JAPAN

OW170029 Tokyo KYODO in English 0011 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 16 Apr, KYODO -- Soviet Merchant Marine Minister Timofey Guzhenko made statements Friday which could be regarded as intimating that possibility still remains for settlement of the northern territorial issue in the future. Replying to questions posed by Japanese newsmen on the northern territorial issue, he said all problems, whatever they may be, can be solved only after the time for solution ripens. If the time is not ripe, no solution can be reached no matter how much efforts are made, he added. Guzhenko made the statements, however, on the precondition that territorial issue with Japan does not exist.

Guzhenko, who also heads of the Soviet-Japan Friendship Association, met with the Japanese newsmen prior to his visit to Japan next week to attend the third private-level Japan-Soviet roundtable conference to open in Tokyo on Tuesday. He said it appears that the Japanese side "missed the train" in dealing with the territorial problem involving four islands off eastern Hokkaido occupied by the Soviet Union after the end of World War II. There was a time in the past when there was possibility of the problem being solved but the Japanese side did not respond at the time, Guzhenko told the newsmen. He said there was no prospects for the problem being solved even if it was taken up now with Japan seeking a solution by attaching conditions. He thus stressed that there is no outlook for a solution of the problem in the present situation. Guzhenko said problems that can be solved should be settled when the time is ripe.

He said since the Soviet Union considers that the territorial issue does not exist, the Soviet Union hopes to reach agreement of some sort at the roundtable conference on problems which actually exist and which can be solved. He said he hopes frank discussons will be conducted on problems of mutual interest at the coming Tokyo conference.

Replying to questions on Sino-Soviet relations, Guzhenko said there is no necessity for Soviet-China relations to continue endlessly in the present state, when regarded objectively, and believed there will be a change in the future.

Guzhenko is going to Tokyo as the leader of a 87-man Soviet delegation to the Japan-Soviet consultative meeting which is being held under the sponsorship of five Japan-Soviet exchange groups, including the suprapartisan dietmen's league for Japan-Soviet friendship. He will be the first Soviet Cabinet minister to visit Japan since the 1979 Soviet intervention in Afghanistan which resulted in Japan's imposition of sanctions against Moscow.

Commenting on the statements made by Guzhenko, Japanese Foreign Ministry sources said in Tokyo that there is no change in the Soviet stand on the territorial issue, noting that the merchant marine minister clearly stated that the territorial problem does not exist between Japan and the Soviet Union.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CARRIES PHOTOS OF TROOPS IN DRA

PM160939 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 7 April published on page 1 three photographs by the newspaper's special photo correspondent A. Yefimov accompanied by the following caption under the rubric "On Afghanistan's Soil":

"In Kapisa Province the dushmans recently blew up a bridge across the Panjshir mountain river. The gang was routed. The question immediately arose of rebuilding the bridge. The road along which food and fuel were brought to the inhabitants of the village of Golbahar had been cut. Soviet servicemen, fulfilling their international duty in the DRA, came to the mountain-dwellers' assistance. Alongside workers, peasants, employees and servicemen of the DRA People's Armed Forces they rebuilt the bridge within a short time. Trucks crossed it with foodstuffs and clothes. Those who rebuilt the bridge included the motorized riflemen of the regiment where the upper right-hand picture was taken [showing four soldiers around a table]. Work is underway in the staff tent: The next training day is being planned. The routes along which the companies will march are being drawn up, and the schedule is being worked out. From left to right are Capt R. Aushev, Lt Col Ye. Vysotskiy, Maj G. Kramarenko and Maj A. Sushitskiy.

"Our helicopter crews frequently assist the inhabitants of villages cut off beyond snow-covered passes. The flight in which Snr Lt S. Tarash and Lt S. Kitayev serve is now in the air (left-hand picture) [showing three helicopters over snow-covered mountains].

"The bottom picture was taken during a march by the artillery subunit commanded by Lt A. Yerastov" [four tracked vehicles pulling guns in snowy terrain].

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 8 April carries on page 4 under the same rubric two photographs with the following caption:

"It is spring in Aghanistan. The slopes of the ancient mountains are becoming lighter, and the sky more limpid. Each new day brings good changes in the life of the working people, who are defending the revolution's gains. The Soviet servicemen fulfilling their international duty on the soil of fraternal Afghanistan are also greeting the spring in a good mood.

"The echo of artillery shells was still to be heard among the mountain crags a few minutes ago. The servicemen were having their combat maturity tested. They fulfilled the set task. Capt O. Petrov, division deputy commander for political affairs, congratulated the servicemen on their success (third from the right in the picture). And, as always, Battery Leader Pvt R. Mukhibullin began playing his accordion. [The photo shows a group of soldiers in front of a gun, one playing the accordion.] At times, when they are free from strenuous training tasks, many servicemen come to the unit's library, which is run by Ye. Kalinichenko. Here there is a rich selection of literature. Lt N. Marinich, holder of the Order of the Red Star and commander of a mortar battery, can often be found in the library (in the foreground of the lower picture.)" [The photo shows an officer in a library, with other soldiers conversing with a woman in the background.]

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 11 April publishes on page 2, again under the rubric "On Afghanistan's Soil," a photograph depicting a group of soldiers in front of a row of seven tanks. It bears the following caption: "The engines have not yet grown cold after the training march, the hands of the driver-mechanics still feel the steely firmness of the levers, and every tankman is still full of impressions from the hard storming of snowy passes. With whom can they share the feeling they had when they overcame their own weakness when negotiating the section of the path above the precipice? But of course, with Capt Sergey Kaskov, battalion deputy commander for political affairs. Particularly as he had inspired them to selfless actions both by his words and by his personal example."

FILM ON POLISH CRISIS NOTES PROGRESS, PROBLEMS

LD162234 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] "Difficult Times in Poland" -- This is the title given to a new documentary film made by Soviet television together with its Polish colleagues. The premiere will be held on 23 April and the film will be telecast on the first program of the central television.

Our film, the author of the Soviet commentary Vladimir Dunayev says, is devoted above all to present-day Poland where the process of emerging from a prolonged crisis is continuing, but it also refers to the problems now being tackled by the PZPR and the broad masses of working people. However, understanding the problems now affecting Poland is impossible unless one is familiar with the exceptionally sharp political struggle during which matters of basic importance were being solved: to be or not to be for socialist Poland.

It is known that the mistakes committed by the former leaders of the PZPR and the state led to loosening of ties with the masses and caused their dissatisfaction. Enemies of People's Poland at home and abroad took advantage of it. The film, Difficult Times in Poland, shows how, by using demagogic lies, blackmail and threats, the extremist leaders of Solidarity -- behind whom hid the advisers from the counterrevolutionary organizations of KSS/KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and the Confederation of Independent Poland, the rabid enemies of socialism, people with extreme anti-Soviet attitudes -- initiated a furious attack on socialism, organized persecution of Communists, and strove in every way to denigrate the successes achieved by Poland in the years of people's power.

The entire action was inspired and most actively supported by NATO staffs and intelligence services of the North Atlantic Pact. Around the clock, Poland was flooded with lies and disinformation over the waves of the notorious Radio Free Europe and other radio stations. The country was literally taken over by foreign subversion which entered into close contacts with Solidarity bosses. In the film "Difficult Times in Poland" spectators will see spies caught redhanded.

The siege of People's Poland was carried out in a mass manner: Ever more openly and brutally, from the platform of the Solidarity congress in Gdansk, at the session of the presidium of that organization in Radom appeals for doing away with Communists were sounded, the plans for a coup d'etat were being hatched.

The decisive measures taken by the Polish Government on 13 December put an end to the aims of counterrevolution.

We are telling the story of those who have stood firmly and resolutely in defense of the socialist gains of the Polish nation, who unmasked the demagogues and instigators, Vladimir Dunayev continues. Viewers will see the interview with Jerzy Romanik, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member, a mine surveyor in the Slask-Dabrowa mining basin, and with Albin Siwak, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member, a construction brigade leader in Warsaw. Viewers will also become acquainted with a splendid human being, Felicja Fornalska. A Communist since 1918, she is the embodiment of persevering and unwavering Polish Communists.

Poland is now living through difficult days. Difficult problems are to be solved, but the situation has stabilized. Gradually normal work is being assured for production enterprises and transport, and market supplies are improving.

The crisis has convincingly shown who is a genuine friend of the Polish nation, and who is its enemy. Imperialist circles are particularly irritated by the fact that Poland has taken control of events of its own free will and with its own forces. After the introduction of martial law, Reagan's administration, which used to swear love for Poles, introduced economic sanctions against Poland, thus aiming at an even greater devastation of the country's economy. At the same time the USSR and other socialist countries, as always in difficult times, gave the Polish nation fraternal support.

At the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade Brezhnev said: Polish Communists, the Polish workers class, working people of that country can always count on their friends and allies. We shall not leave socialist, fraternal Poland in the lurch and will not let it be harmed.

A striking example of genuine socialist solidarity was the Moscow visit of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, his cordial meeting with Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. The results of their talks have strengthened even more the ideological-political unity and cohesion of our parties and states, mapped out the measures aimed at further consolidating and developing economic collaboration. We close our film with a reportage from that important event.

EDITOR POINTS OUT POLAND'S ENEMIES, FRIENDS

PM161517 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 15, 9 Apr 82 pp 22-23

[Article by A. Dabek, chief editor of the Polish newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI: "The Hour of Truth Has Struck"]

[Text] Warsaw -- A resolution of our country's supreme organ of power, the Polish Sejm, contains an assessment of the slander campaign which President Reagan's administration is continuing against Poland. The Sejm deputies recalled that "in the recent past the U.S. administration has repeatedly declared that Polish affairs must be resolved by the Poles themselves." Washington's interference in our internal affairs is in sharp contrast with that statement.

The persistence with which the leaders of the transatlantic power are seeking to preserve Poland as a detonator to explode tranquility in Europe is striking. Materials at our disposal enable us to assert that the U.S. leadership, after the shock caused by the introduction of martial law and the frustration of the counterrevolutionary coup in Poland, hastily adopted a new scenario for the "erosion" of the republic's socialist foundations. It was supposed, in particular, that the military would find itself isolated, that the Poles would declare a general strike and that mass demonstrations would begin in defense of the interned Solidarity extremists. But nothing of the sort happened. On the contrary, the situation in the country began to stabilize, and the extremists lost effectiveness. In this situation the United States began restructuring its "Polish" concepts, and the carrot method was once again replaced by the stick method.

It was necessary to construct some sort of reason for this, so Washington heaps one lie on top of another. Thus, in a routine transmission Radio Free Europe announced dramatically the "calamitous position" of the internees. But at almost the same hour the BBC took to the air in the British Isles and reported that "reports from Poland of inhuman conditions under which the internees are supposedly being held are groundless."

An ugly story!

For the sake of the truth, it should be admitted that such a difference of opinions between Radio Free Europe and the BBC is a matter of chance. On the whole, Western radio stations endeavor to standardize their subversive propaganda to Poland. In particular, they issue standard instructions of how, say, labor collectives should come out "against the dictatorship of the military." And to encourage extremists, the following lie is broadcast, for example: "...We have learned from a listener's letter that in Wroclaw every night the militia arrests the organizers of strike committees, but the next day the collectives of these enterprises start striking again."

It does not worry the authors of such "news" that the inhabitants of Wroclaw have never seen nor heard of any such thing. The falsifiers plainly plan that their ravings will be believed and accepted.

There has recently been a sharp increase in Radio Free Europe's aggressiveness. One reason for this is that the circles of its informers inside Poland itself is shrinking. Radio Free Europe tries to fill this gap by fabricating the most malicious, most fantastic "news" right there in Munich. Never noted for scrupulousness in interpreting events, now it has lost all sense of proportion.

The same style is characteristic of the Voice of America. Its first reaction to the proclamation of martial law in Poland was to increase the broadcast time in Polish to 7 hours a day. The task was to make Poles mistrust the measures by our government and the Military Council of National Salvation to stabilize the situation in the country and set the people against the government.

President Reagan says that his economic sanctions are directed only against the "Polish authorities." But one might ask: Who, specifically, will feel the effect of ending traditional imports of grain and fodder to Poland from the United States? Who will fail to obtain 350,000 tons of chickens because of the fodder shortage? Who will feel the impending losses of the Polish fishing fleet, estimated at $200 million, resulting from the ban on fishing in American territorial waters?

The Polish Council of Ministers Economic Committee has stated that the Polish economy's dependence on the West results in adverse consequences, and the economic sanctions imposed by the U.S. administration have a negative effect. Last year imports from capitalist countries fell 30.4 percent, and exports fell 20.3 percent. The reduction in imports of industrial raw materials from capitalist countries was made up for by deliveries of materials and semifinished products from socialist states.

Were it not for the assistance of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, Poland's entire population would have fallen victim to Washington's sanctions.

How low must one stoop to make bread a weapon of political blackmail!

Surely the U.S. President realizes that under the conditions of the difficulties which Poland is experiencing, these sanctions hit at the most painful spot? Sure, he realizes it, and very clearly. But imperialism's real attitude toward Poland's misfortunes is precisely that it would like there to be no end to these misfortunes.

According to Washington's calculations, Poland is to become the epicenter of a process eroding the socialist community's cohesion. This would accord with its most cherished plans. The weakening of socialism's positions in Europe would bring imperialism a good income, for which it could derive dividends either in the Near East or in Latin America or elsewhere.

Polish society has been taught a good lesson. Even people far removed from politics in our country have seen who their enemy is and who their friend.

The hour of truth has struck.

On the one hand, the masks have been torn from those who quite recently were trying to display their benevolence toward our country and who are now bursting to deprive its citizens of bread to punish them for the fact that the development of events here has gone against their wishes.

On the other hand, the priceless merits of the socialist countries' stable cooperation and their fraternal support and economic aid, now so essential to the Polish people, can be seen more clearly against the background of the difficulties being experienced by Poland. The socialist countries, as the Polish Council of Ministers Economic Committee pointed out, have deferred the repayment of credits by Poland, as well as refusing interest payments on certain financial credits granted. Of special significance to Poland is the opportunity to acquire from the socialist community countries those industrial materials which Poland previously was forced to purchase in the West. The socialist countries' utilization of the freed Polish industrial capacities will become a fundamentally new form of our cooperation with them. Here we pay special attention to observing our export obligations to friends.

The socialist countries' responsible, realistic attitude toward the events in Poland is valuable confirmation of the principles of the international workers movement.

LETTERS FROM POLAND CONDEMN SOLIDARITY

LD152302 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Letters coming to Moscow radio's Polish section prove that more and more people, having acquainted themselves with materials published by Polish papers and broadcast on television and radio, are becoming aware of the kind of fate people like Kuron, Michnik, Modzelewski and others were preparing for the citizens of the Polish People's Republic.

Calm and order have been restored in my country, Stefan Moszczynski writes from Warsaw. Thanks to the party and to General Jaruzelski who headed the Military Council of National Salvation, we have avoided a tragedy. Now everybody is working with doubled effort; labor productivity is growing. We believe that all will be well and that our motherland, People's Poland, will emerge from the crisis. Even those who blindly believed Solidarity's extremists and followed in their tracks now begin to realize that they were duped.

And the demagogues and adventurists from Solidarity were duping people day and night while using to this end the so-called posters and leaflets war. After all, posters and leaflets had been diligently stuck on walls both by Solidarity extremists and by the counterrevolutionaries from the KSS/KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], the fascist-bent confederates and the politicking teenagers from the notorious Independent Union of Students.

Now, according to our listeners' letters, in production enterprises, high schools and universities, in streets and squares there is no trace left of that propaganda. For 18 months Solidarity bosses were shouting from every wall that they had been deprived access to the mass media, although it was not access they had in mind but a takeover, especially of the central television and radio. This was to be the signal for the seizure of power and the overthrow of the existing system. As for the possibility for propagating their own views, imbued with rabid hatred toward the socialist state, the adventurists from under the banner of Solidarity had more than enough channels, for they had at their disposal a mass circulation weekly dealing with general-political matters, regional weeklies, information bulletins of the special press bureau, as well as many telex channels, and (?a mass) of various bulletins mostly published illegally at production enterprises.

As was announced by the Mazowsze region of Solidarity, a draft for an independent publishing house had been worked out. Well, what can one say? The enemies of socialism had planned their activity on a grand scale: their own printing office, stacks of paper, printing equipment worth $1 million. On that basis 150 to 200 titles were to appear annually.

What was to be published? As the new known facts prove, production was to run according to instructions submitted by Western subversive ideological centers. Among other things, it had been planned to publish the elaborations of the well-known Leszek Moczulski, the rabid counterrevolutionary, the organizer of the profascist Confederation of Independent Poland. The organizers of the Independent Publishing House, preparing ideologically to cultivate Polish readers, strove to instill in society anti-Soviet attitudes brutally twisting Polish-Soviet relations in recent decades.

It is characteristic that the publishing plans elaborated by the Mazowsze region of Solidarity included a document which openly and directly was entitled: Anti-Soviet Materials for Books.

The director of the Independent Publishing House, the KSS/KOR, activist Chojecki, inviting collaboration from the editor of the Paris-based KULTURA, the rabid enemy of People's Poland Giedroyc, wrote in a servile manner: We hope that you will honor our request, as has always happened when we have asked for your assistance.

All these facts revealed by the documents captured by the authorities at various Solidarity premises once again unmask the hawks from the NSZZ Solidarity as through and through mercenaries and rabid enemies of people's power.

Millions of Polish citizens now see to what limits the political ambitions of those turncoats had gone since they set as they goal overthrowing the existing system; how dangerously aggressive had been those adventurers who would not even refrain from unleashing fratricidal war in the country. We want peace and cooperation to lead the country out of the crisis, Miroslaw Rabej writes to us from Radom. This is precisely why Solidarity extremists were isolated, because instead of trying to improve the situation of working people they had been preparing a bloody fratricidal war.

Besides, as the press reports, counterrevolutionaries have not given up their evil plans even today. They still strive to influence people's attitudes. From time to time leaflets with filthy contents appear, as do rumors or gossip. However, the trust in these people is in fact undermined. Neither such a specialist in anti-Polish subversion as the aforementioned Giedroyc, nor the recruits from the camp of cheap traitors as the new head of the Polish desk of Radio Free Europe Zdzislaw Najder are able to restore that trust.

POLISH GENERAL CRITICIZES MILITARY DEFECTOR

LD171415 Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Beirut, 17 Apr, TASS -- The Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR published an interview with Polish Division General Czeslaw Czubryt-Borkowski, who exposes former general of the Polish Army Leon Dubicki, who had betrayed his motherland

Czubryt-Borkowski said that in August 1981 Dubicki legally left Poland for the West in his own car. He left on a trip, allegedly, in order to collect facts for a scientific work on the history of the Polish Army. It should be noted that no one has any interest in this work. Desks in many editorial boards are cluttered up with his writings.

He asked political asylum in the FRG and immediately joined in the traitorous and false propaganda campaign against his motherland. Czubryt-Borkowski is of the opinion that Dubicki has been notoriety seeking all his life.

By all indications, Dubicki lost the ability to control his actions. He left behind in Poland his sick and aggrieved wife who shared his path of soldier since 1943. He left behind two adult children with families and chose the lot of a traitor.

He was never particularly intelligent in the past and a concussion of the brain has aggravated the situation. Czubryt-Borkowski said that according to his knowledge Dubicki's psychiatric examination showed the signs of encephalopathy which causes behavioral modifications. He clearly had the delusions of grandeur and was a difficult person to deal with. His progressing disease caused such damage to his psyche that in 1970 at an age relatively young for a general he had to part with the army. Thus it can be said that in this case the betrayal of the motherland was preceded by an illness. Dubicki changed a military uniform for an attire of an actor and is playing a humiliating role in the alien, anti-Polish theatre.

Czubryt-Borkowski refuted Dubicki's allegations that until recently he was an adviser in the Ministry of Defence.

Not a single army in the world dismisses from regular services experienced 55-year-old generals who are in good health in order to turn them into military advisers, Czubryt-Borkowski said.

Another evidence of Dubicki's lack of competence might be the fact that the intelligence services of the USA and the FRG quickly lost interest in him and so he could only be used for propaganda purposes.

Dubicki's fate confirms once more what has long been known: Everyone who agrees to play the role of a ready tool of political subversion suits the organizers of the anti-socialist and anti-Polish activity.

This time, however, a wrong choice was made. Czeslaw Czubryt-Borkowski said he believes that if the masterminds of the hullabaloo raised in the West around Dubicki were aware that they deal with a mentally unbalanced person, they would be more cautious with regard to his assertions, even though they do not miss any opportunity for slandering Poland and its army.

General Czubryt-Borkowski stressed that Dubicki, because of his disgraceful act of the betrayal of the motherland in accordance with law and ideological and moral principles adopted in Poland, is no longer a general and is deprived forever of soldier's honour and dignity that are highly regarded in society.

HUNGARIAN, SOVIET MILITARY EXERCISES BEGIN

LD151500 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 15 Apr, TASS -- Joint command and staff exercises of the staffs of the Soviet Army and the Hungarian People's Army have begun in accordance with schedule in the territory of the Hungarian People's Republic, MTI agency reports.

The exercises are directed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov.

USTINOV GREETS CZINEGE ON HUNGARIAN ANNIVERSARY

PM190951 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade L. Czinege, Hungarian minister of defense:

Esteemed Comrade Minister:

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces personnel and myself I sent you and all Hungarian servicemen hearty congratulations on Hungary's national holiday, the 37th anniversary of liberation from the fascist yoke.

Hungary's liberation by the Soviet Army in April 1945 was a turning point in the country's history. Under the leadership of the working class party, the Hungarian people have carried out radical socioeconomic transformations and are successfully building a society of developed socialism.

I express confidence that the combat alliance between our armies will continue steadily to develop and strengthen. I wish you and the Hungarian People's Army personnel new successes in fulfilling the 12th MSZMP Congress decisions on further strengthening the country's defense capability and defending the cause of peace and socialism.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

TALYZIN DISCUSSES ECONOMIC TIES IN HUNGARY

LD171521 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1005 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 17 Apr (TASS) -- Representatives of the national constituents of the Soviet-Hungarian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation met here. On the agenda was the progress made in meeting agreements reached at the December 1981 talks between N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and G. Lazar, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, on the further development of economic and scientific-technological ties between the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic during the current 5-year plan and beyond.

The sides agreed on the order of the conclusion of preparations for concrete proposals on the further development between the USSR and Hungarian People's Republic in the sphere of plant growing, poultry breeding and pig farming as well as on the introduction of industrial technologies in the growing of corn and other agricultural produce.

Great attention was paid to cooperation in reconstruction and modernization of life, food and furniture industries, trade, public catering and consumer services.

Measures have been agreed on for the development of cooperation in the field of oil processing and the petrochemical industry, in particular in connection with the utilization of products of the processing of PVC resin which is done at Hungarian enterprises.

The leader of the Soviet delegation, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers N.V. Talyzin, was received by the chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, G. Lazar. They exchanged opinions on a wide range of problems of Soviet-Hungarian economic cooperation.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

PM151019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 82 p 4

[TASS report: "MSZMP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Budapest, 9 Apr -- An information report has been published here on an MSZMP Central Committee plenum held under the chairmanship of J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. Its participants disuccsed topical international problems, questions of further developing housing and improving the housing allocation system and also directives on the development of the education system.

In our day, the report notes, there is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence. The MSZMP supports the Soviet peace proposals, including the new initiatives advanced by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The report notes that J. Kadar's visit to the USSR last December and the regular meetings between the leaders of the CPSU and MSZMP successfully help to further deepen Hungarian-Soviet relations.

The MSZMP Central Committee stresses that only a stable and socialist Poland can serve the fundamental interests of the Polish people and the cause of peace and security in Europe. The MSZMP Central Committee gave assurances of its support for the Polish Communists and all the country's patriots who are concentrating their efforts on consolidating the socialist gains.

In the struggle to preserve peace and social progress, the report stresses, the MSZMP attaches special significance to the cohesion of the internatioanl communist movement. Recently a regrettable debate has arisen between the MSZMP and the Italian Communist Party. We deem the appraisal of Polish events made by the Italian Communist Party Central Committee to be unacceptable, as also the fact that the leadership of the Italian Community Party disputes the world-historic role played by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in defending peace and the peoples' progress.

USTINOV GREETS SFRY'S LJUBICIC ON ARRIVAL

LD191130 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 19 Apr, TASS -- General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Yugoslav federal secretary for the people's defence, arrived in Moscow today for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. At the airport the guest was met by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defense of the USSR, and by other officials.

## IZVESTIYA NOTES SFRY REPORT ON ECONOMY, UNREST

PM151315 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] Belgrade, TASS -- TANJUG reports that the Yugoslav Government has submitted to the Yugoslav Federal Assembly a report on its activity over the past 2 years.

The document notes that in the current 5-year period attention is being focused on stabilizing economic development in Yugoslavia. There have been tangible results in some economic sectors. Industrial and agricultural production has increased, as have exports. There has been a reduction in the balance-of-payments deficit and in overexpenditure on capital construction.

At the same time the government still describes the economic situation in Yugoslavia as "exceedingly complex." The past period, the report points out, has been characterized by "a degree of stagnation" in the development of socialist self-management. At present the most acute economic and -- to a significant degree -- political problems are due to an imbalance between supply and demand, high inflation and the decline in the country's ability to pay its way abroad.

All this, the government believes, has led to difficulties in the elaboration of socio-economic plans and has influenced the solution of major development questions. In order to stabilize the economy, economic organizations must devote paramount attention to improving work quality and to the rational utilization of raw materials and energy.

In the period that has elapsed, the report goes on, steps have been taken to strengthen the domestic political situation. Thanks to society's activity and to measures taken by internal affairs organs, public order and calm were restored in the Autonomous Region of Kosovo, where there had been distrubances. Subversive activity by a number of nationalist groups and organizationas was uncovered. The people behind the disturbances were given various jail terms. However, the report notes, attempts to "maintain the complex situation in Kosovo" continue.

## ARKHIPOV, MARCHUK RECEIVE MONTENEGRIN DELEGATION

PM160731 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] A delegation from the Socialist Republic of Montenegro (SFRY) which is in the USSR had friendly talks on 8 April with I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade and N.I. Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the RSFSR Gosplan.

## MINISTERS SIGN USSR-GDR GAS PIPELINE AGREEMENT

PM161009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- A meeting took place on 8 April between USSR Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev and GDR Foreign Trade Minister H. Soelle. They discussed questions relating to economic cooperation between the two countries. The ministers signed an intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in the construction of main gas pipeline facilities in the USSR and, in that connection, on supplies of gas to the GDR. In all the GDR will construct more than 500 km of pipeline and 7 compressor stations. The project has been declared a youth construction project in the GDR.

SDP CONGRESS OPENS, ARMS DISCUSSION POSTPONED

LD190924 Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Munich, 19 Apr, TASS -- A congress of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SDPG), which jointly with the Free Democratic Party (FDP) forms the government coalition in the FRG, opened here today. The congress is taking place in the conditions of serious difficulties being experienced by the West German Social Democrats. The difficulties have been brought on first of all by the growing resistance of the broad sections of the FRG's population to the policy of the arms race and to plans of deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in the country's territory.

The SDPG is also faced with important problems in the field of domestic policy. The growth of unemployment which has reached the level of two million, inflation, the housing crisis, and other social troubles require an urgent solution.

The SDPG has come to the regular congress in a state of deep inner contradictions. Particular differences have been caused by NATO's nuclear-missile decisions dangerous to the cause of peace, decisions which were condemned in the pre-congress resolutions of a whole number of land, district and city organizations of the party. In view of this the leadership of the SDPG has decided to postpone the discusseion of such an acute problem till the party's extra-ordinary congress which is planned for autumn next year.

Willy Brandt, chairman of the SDPG, delivered a report at the congress today. The congress is to end on April 23.

GENSCHER'S VIEW OF 'THIRD COUNTRIES' QUESTIONED

LD161636 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 16 Apr 82

[By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Apr, TASS -- Some political figures in the Federal Republic of Germany, as if by command, have begun making of late an original interpretation of the notion "third countries". According to West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, for instance, such states as Britain, France and West Germany are among the "third countries" from the military-political viewpoint.

Well, Hans-Dietrich Gensher is far from favouring the disbanding of the confronting military blocs or, say, the proclamation of West Germany a neutral country. His declarations about "third countries", made, by the way, immediately after his meeting in Bonn with Paul Nitze of the United States, is not an innocent exercise in semantics either. The true meaning of this juggling with words is in the following.

For, if Britain and France are "third countries", a kind of indifferent observers in the present military confrontation in Europe, their nuclear missile potential -- 270 nuclear missiles and nuclear weapons-carrying planes -- should not, as the authors of the "theory" believe, be even taken into account in the balance of forces of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization at the Geneva talks.

If the Federal Republic of Germany is a "third country", then, apparently, it will be possible to "justify" Bonn's acquisition of additional Pershing-2 missiles besides the 108 missiles planned for deployment in Western Europe by NATO's so-called "double-track decision.".

Genscher is obviously taking his cue from those who are totally indifferent to the vital interests of the West German people. The aim of his statement is to justify Washington's course towards gaining military superiority.

By the way, Washington is seeking not only to turn West Germany into its nuclear missile launching pad, but also to do that at the expense of the West Germans.

American journalist Walter Pincus recently reported that the Pentagon is seriously concerned over the growing cost of Pershing-2 missiles. Representatives of the American military declare with unprecedented cynicism that the expenditures may be distributed through the manufacture of a larger number of these missiles and sale of part of them and their unit cost reduced. It seems that the point at issue is not weapons posing a lethal threat to the Europeans, but flow production of washing machines or coffee makers.

It must be mentioned that as far as the estimates of the balance of forces in Europe are concerned, the opinion of the head of the West German Foreign Ministry is not identical with that of the Chancellor.

"No one will deny," Helmut Schmidt said recently, "that there are French and British medium-range nuclear systems, which, at least in the eyes of the Soviets, should play their part during the comparison and assessment of the balance."

It seems that Genscher's opinion on the questions of war, peace and talks on the reduction of nuclear armaments coincides with the line persistently pursued by West German Christian Democrats especially after the visit to the United States by the CDU-CSU leader, Franz Josef Strauss.

SWEDISH ARMS SPENDING TO ALTER OVERALL BUDGET

PM161035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 82 p 5

[Yuriy Kuznetsov "Commentator's Column": "The Only Realistic Path"]

[Text] A draft law on defense policy for 1982-1987 has been submitted for the Riksdag's (Parliament) examination in neutral Sweden. Although, as is known, the country is not being threatened by anyone from anywhere, the accompanying remarks by Prime Minister T. Falldon speak of the need for Sweden to create a "total (?) defense" in the next few years. Defense Minister T. Gustafsson spoke on the same theme. Swedish foreign policy, he said, must not arouse "distrust or any hopes in the superpowers", so, he said, the country must arm itself properly. In the next 5 years it is proposed to allocate the sum of 83 billion kronor -- a huge sum by Swedish standards -- for these needs.

The financing of such a costly defense program cannot fail to lay a heavy burden on the state coffers and on taxpayers, particularly ordinary people. Such military spending also requires a further deformation [deformatsiya] of the country's overall budget.

By all appearances the two-party bourgeois Cabinet is preparing to continue this line, even though with the present rate of development of military hardware it is becoming increasingly difficult for Sweden to "keep up" with the most modern armaments. This may explain the practice (which casts a marked shadow on the traditional Swedish line of "nonparticipation in alliances" whereby defense enterprises here keep turning to corresponding Western firms -- not in the least American ones -- for know-how, technology and cooperation. It turns out, objectively, that some people in Sweden are in effect joining in the arms race fanned by the United States, and even "doing what they can" to contribute to it.

Peace-loving Sweden's stance in the modern world enjoys recognition and respect. Today many Swedes are rightly asking whether it is necessary to change this stance and build up military strength.

This is more so since, as people are becoming increasingly aware even in Sweden, there exist realistic ways of strengthening confidence in Swedish foreign policy: for instance, active participation in steps to free that country and all the countries in the region of the European north from the effects of the nuclear arms race and the threat of military conflicts being unleashed there with the use of weapons of mass destruction. It is a question of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, enshrined in appropriate agreements.

Helping to ensure peace, limit the arms race and continue the detente process -- that is the true way to really strengthen the positions of any country, still more a neutral one, in the international arena and to strengthen its security.

ECEVIT TO FACE MILITARY TRIBUNAL IN TURKEY

LD181358 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Ankara, 18 Apr, TASS -- Former General Chairman of the People's Republican Party of Turkey Bulent Ecevit is to face military tribunal in Ankara in the next few days.

The charge against him is that despite the ban of the military authorities he gave an interview to the Dutch television and the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL and expressed his views on the situation in Turkey.

As is reported by the Turkish press, Bulent Ecevit is threatened with imprisonment for violating the ban of the military authorities.

SINAI MULTINATIONAL FORCE TO GIVE U.S. CONTROL

U.S. 'Occupiers,' RDF Base

LD171053 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 17 Apr 82

["The 'Change of Guard' in the Sinai" -- TASS headline; by TASS commentator Leontiy Kotov]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Apr, TASS -- In a week's time Israel is to withdraw its troops from the part of the Sinai Peninsula which so far remains under its occupation and to hand it over to Egypt in accordance with the provisions of the Camp David deal. The units of the so-called "multinational peace-keeping force" in the Sinai Peninsula are to be stationed in the barracks to be left by the Israelis. Formally, the mission of the "multinational force" is to supervise the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Egyptian territory and to control the implementation of the provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli "peace treaty." In actual fact, under the sign board of the "multinational force" an attempt is being made to formalise a U.S. permanent military presence in the Middle East. The matter is that the backbone of the "force" -- more than a half of the entire personnel -- will be represented by U.S. servicemen on whom, as the press noted, Egyptian jurisdiction will not apply. In other words, the Israeli occupiers will be replaced by U.S. ones.

The Pentagon has long been coveting this strategically important part of the globe. And now, owing to the Camp David deal concluded under Washington's aegis, U.S. formations are being stationed in the very heart of the Middle East. It is a question of select paratroop units specially detailed for this purpose from among the 82nd Airborne Division which constitutes the "striking fist" of the U.S. interventionist Rapid Deployment Force. Thus, the Pentagon supplements its naval presence in the region by that on land. Upon being stationed, according to press reports, at 40 base points and military bases left by the Israeli Army, the U.S. troops will be able to exercise a direct control over the Gulf of Suez and the Gulf of Aqaba, the Red Sea and the adjacent area of the Mediterranean. One of the main tasks of the "international (read: "American") force" will be to prepare a "springboard" for the transfer of the Rapid Deployment Force to "hot spots" of the world with the aim of an armed interference in the affairs of other states.

The U.S. springboard in the Sinai, being covered by the flag of the "multinational force," is to become an important element in the system of U.S. military bases in the eastern Mediterranean, in the Middle East and in Africa. Washington, increasing its military presence in the region, seeks to prevent the Arab and other countries situated there from pursuing an independent course and to suppress their striving to manage their natural wealth themselves.

Remarks by Forces' Commander

PM161433 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from V. Neznamov "World Today" roundup: "The General's Dreams"]

[Text] Norwegian Lt Gen Bull-Hansen, commander of the "multinational forces" in the Sinai, arrived in Cairo from Tel Aviv and gave a press conference on the question of the purpose and tasks of the military subunits entrusted to him. Fulfilling an outwardly "central" role on the present itinerary of the Camp David "team," he of course paid due tribute to the forces' "originators" and stated that their task is to "maintain peace in the Near East" and that he "does not intend to exceed the limits of the functions entrusted to him."

To put it bluntly, however, the general's confident speech did not sound very convincing. Particularly the part where he touched on the American contingent's role in the forces. Although Bull-Hansen did say, as the newspaper AL-AHRAM writes, that the U.S. subunits are entirely subordinate to the "multinational forces'" command alone, journalists ventured to doubt the general's sincerity. And with good reason.

Indeed, why is it all of a sudden that "peacemaking" functions are to be carried out by the U.S. 82d Airborne Division, which belongs, as is well known, to the Rapid Deployment Force, which has its own special command and clearly defined functions of suppressing any anti-American action? Why is it that from the moment of the U.S. subunits' appearance in the Sinai, international observers have noted a sharp increase in the aggressiveness of Israel, which at present is seeking with simply maniacal haste a pretext for unleasing war against Leganon, Syria and the Palestine resistance movement?

Of course, not all of the above questions were put to the general -- to spare his national pride, perhaps. Reality itself has answered them. Whatever their commander may have said, the "multinational forces'" real aim is to free Israel's hands for new aggression against the Arab countries and strengthen U.S. imperialism's position in the Near and Middle East. For as the proverb runs, he who pays the piper calls the tune.

BREZHNEV GREETS AL-ASAD, HAILS ANTI-ISRAEL PUSH

LD161212 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 16 Apr, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev stressed that Syria's just struggle against Israeli aggression and machinations of imperialism, its principled course toward rallying the Arab peoples and establishing a lasting peace in the Middle East have earned it well-deserved respect of the Soviet people and the peace-loving progressive forces of the world. He has sent a congratulatory telegram to Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, on the occasion of a national holiday, the 36th anniversary of the evacuation of foreign troops from Syrian territory.

The Soviet Union, the telegram says, will invariably continue to support the efforts of the Syrian people to strengthen national independence, effect progressive social economic reforms and to achieve an all-embracing settlement in the Middle East.

Leonid Brezhnev expressed confidence that the extensive ties between the two countries, ties cemented by the treaty of friendship and cooperation, will be further developed for the benefit of the Soviet and Syrian peoples, in the interests of international peace and security.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

PM161219 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Apr 82 p 3

[V. Pustov article: "Operation 'Fath': On the Iran-Iraq Armed Conflict"]

[Text] The armed conflict between Iran and Iraq, which is now in its 19th month, has again attracted the attention of the world press and foreign political and military commentators. Let us recall that after a successful advance by Iraqi forces in Spetember-October 1980 deep into Iran's territory, particularly in the oil-rich southwestern province of Khuzestan, the line of the front gradually stabilized. It ran east of the border by 5-10 km in the northern sector (the cities of Nowsud, Qasr-E Shirin and others), by 50-6- mk in the Cezful-Ahvaz sector and further south on a line with the cities of Khuninshahr and Abadan.

It became clear that if was to be a protracted conflict. From time to time relatively large forces on both sides took part in fierce fighting. Approximately a year after the start of the conflict most observers inclined to the view that both sides, despite the major losses suffered, retained the capability and potential to continue hostilities over a prolonged period. But even then it was noted that time was on the side of Iran rather than Iraq.

As the foreign press notes, this analysis was confirmed by subsequent events. On 22 March this year Iranian troops numbering several tens of thousands launched an offensive in the region of the cities of Dezful and Shush, in a zone approximately 60 km wide. Overcoming enemy resistance, in the course of a week they moved some 50 km westward in a number of places, liberating a territory of 1,600 square km by some estimates and 2,000 square km by others. It was announced in Tehran that in the course of this operation, called Operation "Fath," Iraqi army losses totaled 20,000 killed and wounded and 15,000 taken prisoner. Iraqi troops lost twice as many tanks and other military hardware as the Iranians.

The Iraqi command gave a different assessment of the results of that operation. It was announced in Baghdad that Iraqi troops had retreated by order of their command, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy as they went: In the first 5 days of fighting alone the attacking Iranian troops lost 16,000 dead and a large number of wounded and prisoners, as well as hundreds of tanks, armored personnel carriers and so forth. Mention is made of active operations by Iraqi air forces, which made some 160 sorties in the space of a few days against Iranian troop positions and accumulations in the regions of Dezful and Shush. It is also stressed that Iraqi troops are still on Iranian territory and are fighting over the entire length of the 1,000-km front.

Some impression of the results of Operation "Fath" and of the scale and nature of the fighting can be gained from reports by Western journalists who have visited the region. The report that the region west of Dezful is literally strewn with corpses and contains "vast heaps" of military hardware.

Iranian troops are now continuing to consolidate their new positions. In some sectors of the front local fighting is taking place.

Official Tehran circles stated that the offensive Operation "Fath" was a "turning point in the war with Iraq." At the same time it is believed in Tehran that the war is far from over and that unless the conflict is settled through talks, hostilities will continue for a considerable time. As A.A. Hashemi-Rafsanjani, chairman of the Iranian Majlis and member of the Supreme Defense Council, states, considerable efforts are needed to liberate Khuninshahr, Qasr-e Shirin and other cities. Tehran radio has announced that all commanders have been ordered to prepare for new offensive operations on all sectors of the front. According to press reports, the next offensive is expected this month in the south of Khuzestan Province.

Western political observers and military experts assess the operation as a "major victory," marking a "breakthrough in the war in favor of Iran." However, it must be observed that their commentaries are not without ulterior motives.

The role of behind-the-scenes instigator which Washington played in kindling the Iran-Iraq military conflict is well known. Washington used the conflict as a pretext for a further buildup in American armed forces in the Persian Gulf zone. America also needed the conflict in order to cause a split between the states of the Near and Middle East and to distract their attention from the struggle against Israel's aggressive policy. In the first months of hostilities Western propaganda -- particularly in America -- predicted a rapid defeat for Iran. And this was depicted as virtually a direct consequence of and even punishment for the overthrow of the pro-American shah's regime in the country. When it became clear that these hopes had not been fulfilled, the gamble was on the depletion of the material and human resources of the two warring sides, which, despite the conflict between them, adhere to anti-imperialist positions in their foreign policy.

Now, after the completion of Operation "Fath," the bourgeois press in the United States and some of the allied countries is resorting to a new propaganda trick. It is doing everything to whip up rumors about the "alarm" which the succcessful offensive by the Iranian army has caused in "moderate" Arab states. Differences between those countries and Iran are being played up and the false thesis that there are irreconcilable contradictions between them is being gradually pushed forward.

It was the Americans, Iranian Foreign Minister A.A. Velayati has stressed in this connection, who started to spread rumors about contradictions between Iran and the Arab countries of the Persian Gulf. It has been officially stated in Tehran that the Arab countries are threatened not by Iran but by the United States, and that Iran's foreign policy is aimed at ensuring that the neighboring countries are not under U.S. domination and that the Persian Gulf zone is outside U.S. influence.

The Iran-Iraq conflict is proving very costly to the peoples of both countries and causes concern among all peace-loving forces which advocate the strengthening of international security. Only the imperialist enemies of the region's peoples, who nurture hegemonist plans, have any interest in continuing the conflict and whipping up tension in southwest Asia.

## IZVESTIYA LAUDS IRAQ-USSR TREATY ON ANNIVERSARY

PM161325 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 5

[G. Viktorov article: "Important Milestone"]

[Text] Nine April is the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the Iraqi Republic. The conclusion of this treaty had been prepared for by the favorable development of Soviet-Iraqi relations. Its motive force was the friendship between our countries' peoples, which took shape and gained strength in the joint struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for peace and security in the Near East.

The Iraqi people trod a difficult and arduous path in the struggle for their freedom and independence and for the right to control their own natural resources. The downfall of Nuri al-Sa'id's pro-imperialist clique in 1958, Iraq's withdrawal from the notorious Baghdad Pact and the nationalization of the property of foreign oil companies operating on Iraqi territory -- these and other successes in building a new life were the result of the great political activeness of the Iraqi people and of the positive cooperation among all revolutionary and progressive forces of Iraqi society.

From the very first days of the antifeudal and anti-imperialist revolution of 1958 in Iraq, the Soviet Union has been giving the Iraqi Republic practical assistance. About 100 industrial and other installations have been built or are being built in Iraq with the Soviet Union's assistance. The qualitative aspect is also important: our assistance is aimed at opening up Iraq's chief resources -- its oil, water and land resources, at strengthening national industry -- the foundation of the country's economic independence -- and at improving the well-being of the Iraqi people.

The Soviet-Iraqi treaty embraces a wide range of questions both of a bilateral and an international nature. In concluding this treaty, the Soviet Union proceeded from the premise that the development of Soviet-Iraqi relations would serve to consolidate the unity and cohesion of all anti-imperialist forces in the Arab world.

It is important to note also that the treaty is not aimed against any third countries, nor is it detrimental to such countries' legitimate rights and interests. On the contrary, it contains provisions which meet the vital interests of other countries and peoples.

The development of cooperation with the Soviet Union, including that based on the treaty, and the expansion of ties with other socialist community countries help the Arab states to consolidate their political positions, strengthen their national economy and combat more successfully the aggression of Israel and its patrons, and the attempts of U.S. imperialism to assert its military and political presence in the Near and Middle East.

We must not forget the events of last summer when Israel, enlarging the scale of its aggression against the Arab countries, carried out a strike against the nuclear research center near Baghdad. This piratical attack aroused profound indignation in the world. The Soviet Union resolutely supported Iraq and demanded that the severest measures and sanctions envisaged by the UN Charter be applied against the aggressor.

Israel's aggressive action against Iraq and the continual encroachments by the Israeli military upon the freedom and independence of Syria, Lebanon and other Arab states are graphic demonstrations of where the chief danger for them lies. U.S. imperialism and its accomplices are stubbornly pursuing a line of splitting and weakening the Arab ranks and are trying to impede the Arabs' course against the policy of separate deals -- a course agreed on in the decisions of the Baghdad and the subsequent all-Arab conferences. The anti-imperialist thrust of these decisions has not lost its topicality even now, when efforts are being made to breathe new life into the Camp David schemes.

The enemies of the Arab people are also taking another tack in order to achieve their aggressive aims. They have not abandoned the hope of sowing the seeds of mistrust with regard to the genuine friends of the Arabs, using in particular the hackneyed slogans of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism and the mendacious bugaboo of the "Soviet threat", but this kind of intrigue by international imperialism is doomed to failure. The Arab countries have accumulated sufficient political experience and have all the necessary capability to successfully withstand the intrigues of imperialism and to prevent the imperialist forces and Israel from acting freely and with impunity. As for the Soviet Union, it will continue to back the just struggle of the Arab peoples for their freedom and independence, against Israeli aggression and its patrons, for the satisfaction of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine and for an all-embracing Near East settlement.

The past decade has proved the effectiveness of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Iraqi Republic and the vital force of its principles. The experience of cooperation between our countries attests to the fact that the strengthening of friendly ties between the USSR and Iraq meets the vital, long-term interests of the Soviet and Iraqi peoples, helps to deepen Soviet-Arab friendship and serves the interests of establishing a lasting peace in the Near East.

EGYPTIAN PROFESSOR DEFENDS VALUE OF USSR PROJECT

LD171238 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] Some time ago it was customary in Egypt to ridicule Soviet-Egyptian cooperation and to spreak all kinds of lies about the quality of the industrial projects established in Egypt with the assistance of Soviet experts. This was to please the as-Sadat regime, which pursued a clearly anti-Soviet foreign policy.

But this phenomenon is not altogether absent even now. Recently, for example, the Naja' Hammadi aluminum plant, which was established in Egypt with Soviet aid, was criticized. Muhammad Muharram, professor of metallurgy at Al-Azhar University, replied to those who spread such fabrications in AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI.

Using facts and tangible figures, he proved the great economic and social importance of the Naja' Hammadi plant to the Egyptian economy. He said that Egypt, through its aluminum exports over a period of 6 years, realized a net profit of 219 million pounds. The plant totally meets the country's requirements for this metal, which was formerly purchased from other countries. Professor Muhammad Muharram rejected allegations that the aluminum plant at Naja' Hammadi consumes a great deal of energy, and said that although more than 8 million kwh of power was produced in Egypt during 1974-80, it was not used efficiently. The article published in AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI shows that the economic projects established in Egypt with Soviet assistance still constitute the basis of the national economy and guarantee this country's ability to survive.

EGYPTIAN LEFTIST PARTY CALLS FOR CHANGES

PM161413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 82 p 4

[PRAVDA and TASS correspondents V. Peresada and A. Surikov dispatch: "For Genuine Democratization"]

[Text] Cairo, 12 Apr -- A mass meeting devoted to the sixth anniversary of the formation of the National Progressive (Left) Party [title as published; party is called National Progressive Unionist Grouping] of Egypt was held in Cairo under slogans of the struggle for the genuine democratization of the country's sociopolitical life.

Delivering the report, 'Abd al-Ghaffar Shukri, member of the party Central Committee General Secretariat, stressed that since its formation the party had had to operate under extremely complex conditions. In the period of As-Sadat's rule it was a target for constant persecution by the authorities. Nonetheless, the party held out and has proved its viability. The organizational principles of the party, which unites representatives of different trends and progressive and patriotic forces, have also proved effective.

Speaking of the present situation in the country, the speaker demanded the speediest liberation of all people arrested for political reasons in September-October last year and the repeal of the state of emergency introduced after As-Sadat's assassination. He called for early parliamentary elections, pointing out that the present composition of the National Assembly, elected in an atmosphere of suppression of dissent soon after the conclusion of the "peace treaty" with Israel, fails to reflect the real disposition of political forces in Egypt.

Taking part in the meeting were representatives of broad circles of the Egyptian Democratic Public, including well-known politicians, lawyers and journalists.

AMBASSADOR TO SUDAN REPLACED, REASSIGNED

PM141319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 82 p 6

[Text] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Comrade Boris Sergeyevich Vorobyev as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Democratic Republic of Sudan.

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has relieved Comrade Vladislav Petrovich Zhukov of his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Democratic Republic of Sudan inconnection with his reassignment.

USSR-PDRY COOPERATION PROTOCOL CONCLUDED

PM150955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] A session of the Standing Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] has ended in Moscow. Specific measures were agreed upon for enhancing the effectiveness of cooperation and further accelerating the construction of projects in whose installation the Soviet Union is assisting Democratic Yemen. A session protocol was signed, as was an intergovernmental protocol on the further development of economic and technical cooperation.

ANALYST CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY IN AFRICA

LD171400 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 17 Apr 82

[By TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Apr, TASS -- Contrary to the will of the African peoples, the American administration intends to actively draw countries of the continent into its dangerous military preparations. An unprecedented rise in American arms deliveries, expansion of the U.S. military presence in a number of countries, modernization of American military bases and establishment of new advanced posts of aggression -- such are the main directions of "aid" which Washington intends to render to developing African states in the coming fiscal year.

As was stated at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Chester Crocker, the Reagan administration plans to sell to Africa an almost 250 million dollars worth of arms.

The bulk of the "American aid" will go to Somalia, Sudan and Kenya -- the countries which were unable to withstand the U.S. pressure and agreed to the deployment of the notorious American Rapid Deployment Force on their territories. A delegation of the U.S. House of Representatives left Washington for Africa a few days ago "to inspect the course of building structures" for the force, and to be more exact, American military bases. The delegation will visit the Lages air base on the Azores, Morocco, Kenya, Egypt, Oman, Israel, Mauritius.

In his committee speech, Chester Crocker, as is noted by the African press, kept silent on the mounting military cooperation between the United States and the racist Republic of South Africa, the bitter enemy of independent Africa. Meanwhile, it is exactly owing to the assistance of the United States and other NATO powers that the republic of apartheid last year joined the group of the world's ten biggest arms manufacturers. The Johannesborg newspaper SUNDAY TIMES reported a few days ago that the American-Canadian corporation Space Research rendered the Republic of South Africa assistance in developing guns capable of using shells with nuclear warheads.

No less eloquent admission was made in Washington itself at a meeting of the subcommittee for African affairs under the House committee. A programme of military cooperation between Washington and Pretoria was set forth there. The programme envisages establishment with the U.S. help of a fleet for "guarding" the coast of South Africa, a rise in the number of Pretoria's military representatives in the United States, an exchange of military attaches.

American propaganda is trying in vain to justify the expansion of the U.S. military presence in Africa and Washington-Pretoria cooperation by a mythical "Soviet threat". The newspaper Chicago TRIBUNE, which is by no means inclined to pro-Soviet sentiments, admitted a [words indistinct] limited as they are, from the development of productive branches, opening thereby doors for American monopolies' neocolonialist penetration.

ZIMBABWE'S CAPITAL RENAMED AT CELEBRATION

LD182208 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 18 Apr 82

[By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Osipov]

[Text] Harare, 18 Apr TASS -- Zimbabwe's capital received today, on the day of the second anniversary of independence, the name of Harare. The city has been renamed in honour of an African chief who showed tenacity and courage fighting against the country's colonisation by Europeans in the second half of the past century.

Many africans never recognised the colonial name of their country's capital and called it Harare.

President Canaan Banana of Zimbabwe announced the new name of the country's capital at the celebrations today.

PRAVDA SCORES REAGAN TOUR, CARIBBEAN PLAN

LD161638 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0250 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Nikolay Ognev commentary published in PRAVDA: "Refurbishing the Doctrine"]

[Text] Reagan, the President of the United States of America, has made a 5-day visit to Jamaica and Barbados. The aim of the tour, according to the official White House statement, was to discuss long-term economic and political obligations of the United States to the friendly governments of the Caribbean Basin -- that is, to work out details of the so-called Caribbean plan put forward by the American President late in February from the platform of the Washington headquarters of the Organization of American States.

The United States has promised to allot to its friends or future friends in the Caribbean and Central American region $410 million in the current year in the form of economic and military aid, which allegedly is to contribute to the civilization and flourishing of these countries.

Behind the screen of the florid phrases were hidden the hegemonist plans of the United States. In the same speech, Reagan called the Caribbean Basin a vitally important strategic and commercial artery of the United States.

Washington's imperial aspirations were revealed even more during the latest tour of the master of the White House. Now he has openly proclaimed the Caribbean area the third border of the United States. The American President mentioned economic aid to these countries in a cursory manner but political obligations were what Reagan was mainly interested in, and not of the United States of America to a friendly government but the other way round.

Intimidating his partners with an invented threat on the part of Cuba, Grenada and a few other states which are allegedly trying to spread the virus of Marxism in the region, the President of the United States of America, according to the American NBC television company, delivered an ultimatum that the spread of communism in the Caribbean Basin and Central America not be permitted. Briefly, the visit took the form of direct pressure by Washington on the eastern Caribbean countries.

Washington's shameless ambitions did not escape rebuff, however. Thus, at a press conference in Bridgetown, Adams, the prime minister of Barbados, withheld approval of the Caribbean plan. The Soviet Union, Cuba and Grenada, he stated, have never represented a military threat to my country.

Rejecting the military essence of the Reagan initiative, the peoples of the countries of the Caribbean Basin are afraid that it may turn out to be a renovation of the notorious Monroe Doctrine, an undisguised claim by American imperialism to complete supremacy in the Western Hemisphere.

The countries of the region are rejecting the American diktat ever more resolutely, advocating real political and economic independence. More and more solidarity is being displayed with those who have put an end to the domination of Washington and its proteges.

'PROVOCATION' BEING PREPARED AGAINST NICARAGUA

Colombian Press Prediction

LD181425 Moscow TASS in English 1338 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Bogota, 18 Apr, TASS -- The Colombian newspaper LA REPUBLICA writes, quoting military sources, that Colombia has begun the transfer of naval and air force units into the region of the islands of San Andres and Providencia. The newspaper points out that the concentration of the Colombian Armed Forces in that area, situated 150 miles from the Nicaraguan shores, was prompted by the alleged flights there of supersonic MIG combat planes based on Nicaraguan territory. LA REPUBLICA reports that the submarine Tairona of the Columbian Navy is to leave the port of Cartagena and will head for San Andres. Mirage planes will be sent to San Andres Island.

Colombia's journalistic and political circles, comparing press reports about the concentration of the armed forces in the region of the islands of San Andres and Providencia with the data on the presence of four American war ships in Nicaragua's territorial waters, conclude that a large-scale provocation is being prepared against Nicaragua, which might be carried out at the height of the Anglo-Argentine conflict.

State of Emergency

PM190821 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 82 p 1

[Special correspondent L. Kostanyan dispatch: "People of Nicaragua on the Alert"]

[Text] Managua, Apr -- The Nicaraguan capital is living the intense life of a working city: People hurry to work, motor vehicles scurry busily around, and the vegetable and fruit sellers majestically carry on their heads baskets containing the gifts of the tropics. But it is only a superficial calm. The state establishments and enterprise are working round the clock. A state of emergency has been introduced in the country. The headlines of the official press organ of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the newspaper BARRICADA, warn of an approaching danger and Washington's interventionist plans.

A U.S.-inspired and anti-Nicaraguan campaign, unprecedented in scale and virulence, has been mounted recently. A real threat of intervention hangs over Nicaragua. President R. Reagan has approved a broad program of secret operations aimed against the Nicaraguan revolution. The CIA has been entrusted with its implementation. Paramilitary "commando" detachments comprising former national guardsmen of the overthrown dictator, Somoza, and Cuban and outer counterrevolutionaries are being set up under the CIA's leadership. The bandit groupings already operating on the borders of Nicaragua and Honduras, as the foreign press reports, will number up to 5,000 cutthroats. On the CIA's orders they are to destroy vitally important installations on Nicaraguan territory -- bridges, power stations and industrial enterprises -- and to carry out armed attacks on Nicaragua's border regions.

But the U.S. strategists are not only using a counterrevolutionary rabble to carry out their aggressive plans. Neighboring countries with reactionary regimes -- particularly Honduras -- are also being involved in subversive activity against Nicaragua. Not a day goes by without the Honduran military, led by American "advisers," carrying out armed sorties in the region of the Nicaraguan border.

Despite all enemy intrigues, the Nicaraguans are consistently and persistently seeking peace and calm, while not neglecting the defense of the revolution's gains. This year in Nicaragua has been declared the "Year of Unity in the Struggle against Aggression," which the Sandinist government has started with a series of peace initiatives. It has been proposed that Honduras sign a peace treaty, and Nicaragua has declared its readiness to promptly begin direct and open talks with the United States on the elaboration of concrete measures helping to lessen tension in Central America and guaranteeing peace and stability in the region.

The Nicaraguans stress with all determination the peace-loving policy of their government. Demonstrations are now taking place on the city's streets with these slogans: "Peace for Nicaragua!" and "No to intervention in Central America!" Similar demonstrations have also been held in other regions -- Diriamba; Jinotepe, San Marcos and Santa Teresa. Workers, members of peasant cooperatives, students and representatives of various sections of the population are keeping a vigilant eye on the intrigues of the imperialists.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY FROM GRENADA -- Moscow, 16 Apr, TASS -- Georgiy Kornienko, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR, today received W.R. Jacobs, Grenada's ambassador to the USSR in connection with the latter's forthcoming presentation of credentials. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 16 Apr 82 LD]

USTINOV PRESENTS ORDER OF PATRIOTIC WAR TO SOCHI

LD162118 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] The town of Sochi was presented with the Order of the Patriotic War, First Class, at a festive meeting held today. It has been awarded this order for the great and unstinting work of the working people in restoring the health of servicemen during the war years and for successes in economic and cultural construction. The meeting was addressed by Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of defense.

[Begin recording] Dear comrades and friends: The honorable and pleasant mission of presenting your wonderful town with the Order of the Patriotic War; First Class, has been entrusted to me today. From the bottom of my heart I congratulate you on this award which the homeland has bestowed. It is a lofty recognition of what the town's working people did for the victory, for the front, for the life and health of Soviet soldiers. [applause]

Sincere congratulations and the very best wishes are sent to the workers of the town of Sochi and Kransnodarskiy Kray by the party Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. [applause]

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev fought courageously here in the foothills of the Caucasus, near Novorossiysk, on the legendary Malaya Zemlya and the Taman Peninsula, as military commissar and head of the Political Department of the 18th Army. He himself looked death in the face on more than one occasion. He saw the blood and suffering of his comrades-in-arms and friends. Who could know better than he what a great and noble thing it is to save a soldier who has been wounded in action, to restore his health and to return him to combat duty?

Comrades: In less than a month the Soviet people, our friends and allies abroad and all progressive mankind will celebrate the 37th anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War. The unprecedented exploit of the Soviet people continued for almost 1,500 unbelievably difficult days and nights. The nationwide struggle for the freedom and independence of the socialist homeland was headed by our glorious Communist Party. It molded the country into a united, powerful battle camp. Both the front and the rear shared the same ardent desire, the same purpose -- to rout and destroy the invaders. The enemy was cast down and routed.

The exploit of a generation of Soviet people which shouldered the entire burden of the last war is immortal. It is being continued in the majestic achievements of our people in peaceful labor. The inviolable unity of all generations of Soviet people and the ideals and fundamental interests and goals which they share are the inexhaustible source of the mighty life force of our developed socialist society.

This great unity is being demonstrated particularly vividly now that preparations for the glorious jubilee of our multinational homeland, the 60th anniversary of the USSR, are spreading throughout the country. The Soviet Union is demonstrating to the entire world that it is an example of society which is organized in such a way as to concentrate attention on the working people, their well-being and happiness. It is, perhaps, particularly visible here in your town where everything is directed toward bettering the health of the Soviet people. [applause] [end recording]

In conclusion Comrade Ustinov read the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and, amidst tumultuous applause, he pinned the award to the town banner.

The meeting was also addressed by Gavrilenko, first secretary of the Sochi Gorkom; Medunov, first secretary of Krasnoyarskiy Kraykom; front-ranking workers and war and labor veterans. They expressed sincere gratitude for the lofty award bestowed on the city. With great enthusiasm the participants in the festive meeting adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Sees Growing Threat of War

LD161446 Moscow TASS in English 1432 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 16 Apr, TASS -- "The only way to resolve the conflict situations and the disputable issues of our times is the way of patient and constructive talks based on the principle of equality and equal security of states, the way of international detente," says Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of defence of the USSR. He spoke in Sochi today at a meeting devoted to the presentation of the Order of the Patriotic War, First Class, to that resort city on the Caucasian Sea coast. The city was awarded that high decoration for the great and dedicated efforts of its people in treating and re-habilitating the servicemen of the Soviet Army and Navy during the Great Patriotic War and for the successes achieved in economic and cultural development.

"It is only the growing threat of war posed by the aggressive circles of imperialism that forces us to strengthen the country's defences and to maintain at an adequate level the combat might and preparedness of the armed forces", the defence minister said.

Discussing domestic problems, Dmitriy Ustinov stressed that the party had always viewed and continued to view health care for the population as its major task. "In this field," he said, "a good deal has been done and continues to be done in the country. The network of hospitals, outpatient clinics and health resorts is being constantly developed and improved. At present the country's health resorts and preventive treatment facilities alone have almost 800,000 accommodations for the treatment and recreation of workers. The number of health resorts for parents with children has grown.

"Sochi can serve a graphic example of the constant care taken by the Communist Party and the Soviet state about the health of the working people. Every year over 4 million people spend their vacations and have medical treatment here."

Leaves for Moscow

LD172016 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR defense minister and marshal of the Soviet Union, left Sochi for Moscow today. He had been taking part in the festivities devoted to the awarding of the Order of the Patriotic War, First Class, to the town. Comrade Ustinov was seen off at the airport by Comrade Medunov, first secretary of Krasnodarskiy Kraykom, Comrade (Golov), chairman of the Krasnodarskiy Kray Executive Committee, Comrade Gavrilenko, first secretary of the Sochi Gorkom, and Comrade (Gusev), chairman of the Sochi town Executive Committee.

LITHUANIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM OPENS

LD161332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] The plenum of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee has opened in Vilnus. Under discussion is the ideological, political, internationalist and atheist education of school pupils.

TRAINING COURSE FOR ECONOMIC OFFICIALS ENDS

PM151359 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Instruction for Leading Cadres"]

[Text] Studies for leaders of state planning and financial organs have ended at the National Economic Management Institute of the USSR Council of Ministers Academy of the National Economy.

For 1 month leaders of republic ministries and departments studied topical questions of economic theory and communist building practice and of improving management, style and methods of economic leadership and ideological, political and educational work in the light of the decisions of the 26th party congress, the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and the works and speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The students were addressed by B.I. Gostev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Planning and Finance Organs Department, N.I. Ryzhkov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; M.S. Shkabardnya, minister of instrument making, automation equipment and control systems; N.T. Glushkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Prices; D.G. Zhimerin, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; L.A. Kostin, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems; M.A. Korolev, first deputy chief of the USSR Central Statistical Administration; S.A. Sitaryan, USSR deputy minister of finance; A.U. Lebed, deputy chairman of the USSR Gossnab; D.V. Makhov, deputy chairman of the Board of the USSR Gosbank; V.P. Mozhin, chairman of the Council for the Study of Production Forces at the USSR Gosplan; N.N. Baryshnikov, D.V. Ukrainskiy and V.V. Kossov, chiefs of USSR Gosplan sections; Academicians A.G. Aganbegyan and N.P. Fedorenko of the USSR Academy of Sciences; P.G. Bunich, V.V. Laptev, B.F. Lomov, M.N. Rutkevich and Yu.S. Shiryayev, corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences; heads of departments and professors of the academy; and party organ, ministry and department executives.

UZBEK LEADERS REACT TO PRAVDA CRITICISM

PM151125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 82 p 2

[Unattributed article under the rubric "After Criticism": "'Encouraging Economy'"]

[Text] Sh. Rashidov, first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, and T. Osetrov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, have informed the editorial board that the editorial "Encouraging Economy" published 1 February has been examined by the Uzbek CP Central Committee and Council of Ministers. A joint resolution was adopted, which noted that a solicitous attitude toward the national wealth had not as yet become the norm. Last year the Andizhanskiy hydrolisis plant, the Kokandskiy hosiery combine and the Bekabadskiy cement plant committed overexpenditures of electricity, while the Sredazelektroaparat Association used more than its quota of rolled metal, the Ferganskiy textile combine cotton cloth and the Gulistanksiy oil-extraction plant petrol.

Certain machine-building plants in the republic continue to produce unjustifiably heavy mechanisms and are still slow to introduce waste-free technology and certain metal substitutes.

The Uzbek CP Central Committee and Council of Ministers have ordered party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and ministries and departments to eliminate shortcomings and take additional measures to step up the struggle to promote economy and thrift. It was proposed that there be greater exactingness toward those responsible for the overexpenditure of raw materials, fuel and other resources, as well as for the disruption of cooperative deliveries and contractual agreements.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 16-18 APR

LD170100/LD180146/LD190144 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 15, 16, 18 and 18 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

15 April

Yuriy Nikitin, deputy head of the grain crops directorate of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture reported that by 12 April collective and state farms in the country had sown spring crops on an area of 11.6 million hectares. Because of unfavorable weather conditions, spring work is progressing slowly in the Central Chernozem Region, along the Volga River and in eastern oblasts of the Ukraine. Grain crops have now been planted in all union republics except Estonia. (0807 GMT)

16 April

Machine operators in the Aley Steppe and in other parts of Altayskiy Kray have started early harrowing of perennial grasses and topdressing crops with minieral fertilizers. Starting this spring many collective and state farms are making fodder production an independent sector. Specialized teams and sections are being set up. This will make it possible to increase fodder production and improve its quality. (0200 GMT)

Spring field work has begun in Tomskaya Oblast on 770,000 hectares of arable land. Corn sowing has begun in Chimkentskaya Oblast, Kazakhstan. It will take up almost 2.5 million hectares. Mass sowing of cotton has begun in Kirgizia. (0700 GMT)

Winter barley has formed ears in southern rayons of Turkmenia. Wheat is forming shoots. Harvesting complexes are now being formed. After cereal crops are harvested a significant part of the vacated land will be used for growing corn and other feed crops. (1100 GMT)

Farms in Rostovskaya Oblast are sowing early cereal, and pulse crops and perennial grasses. Spring has come late on the Don and therefore sowing is being conducted at an intensive pace. Some southern rayons have completed early sowing. (1100 GMT)

17 April

Sugar beet sowing has started in Stavropolskiy Kray. The southern areas of Kaluzhskaya Oblast have begun sowing early grain crops. Machine operators in Maryyskaya Oblast are the first in Turkmenistan to begin mowing hay in sown meadows. During the season it is planned to carry out seven cuttings of lucerne, which occupies 180,000 hectares in the republic. (0800 GMT)

Haymaking has started in Ubzekistan. The first hundreds of hectares of lucerne and other sown grasses have been reaped in Surkhandarinskaya and Tashkentskaya Oblasts. An average yeild in excess of 70 quintals per hectare is being obtained. (1500 GMT)

Mass sowing of grain crops is embracing more and more areas of the Ukraine, the Volga Valley, the Non-Chernozem Zone and the Baltic Republics. Field work is in progress in all union republics. It is gratifying that many farms are taking steps to expand the area sown to pulse crops. Pulse crops produce three to five times as much vegetable protein as other crops. During the 11th 5-Year Plan farmers are expected to increase the average annual production of pulse to 12-13 million tons. Various areas of the country are increasing the acreage sown to promising varieties of peas like Neosypayushchiysya and Voroshilovgradskiy-Yubileynyy. One should not forget that farmers have an interest in the final results. The procurement prices of peas, beans and lentils have been increased. Incentives to grow lupine have been introduced. Unfortunately farms in Mordovskaya, Chuvashskaya, Tatarskaya, Ryazanskaya, Penzensakya, Kurskaya and a number of other oblasts are not paying enough attention to growing pulse crops. These areas should register without delay for pulse seeds, use them carefully and lay firm foundations for increasing the output of this protein crop. (1800 GMT)

The sowing of sugar beet and sunflowers is in full swing in the Kuban. (1950 GMT)

18 April

In Kurganskaya Oblast nearly 33,500 machine operators are doing spring field work. (0600 GMT)

Surkhandarinskaya Oblast in southern Uzbekistan has completed the sowing of corn on 20,000 hectares of the most fertile land. Many specialized farms will expect to product at least 100 quintals per hectare. The sowing of soya has begun in Stavropolskaya Kray. It has been established that the addition of soya to animal feed reduces the overall fodder consumption on livestock farms by almost 50 percent. Moisture retention in Ryazanskaya Oblast has been carried out on 500,000 hectares. There was less snow than usual there this winter. (1100 GMT)

South Tambovskaya Oblast has begun sowing early sping oats and barley. Georgian farmers are sowing corn in Lagodekhi Rayon. (1500 GMT)

In the Kalunda and Aley Steppes of Altayskiy Kray harrowing of perennial grass fields is in progress. Fertilizer dressing is being applied. In southern Uzbekistan, haycutting is in progress in Surkhandarinskaya Oblast. In Oahskaya Oblast of Kirgizia, soya is being sown earlier than usual. (2204 GMT)

PRAVDA REVIEWS PROGRESS IN SPRING FIELD WORK

PM161137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 82 p 1

["Review prepared by specialists of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture" under the rubric "The Harvest Watch: Agricultural Review": "The Winter-Sown Fields"]

[Text] The southern steppes have come to life. Thousands of units cross and recross them, from one region to the next. The dawn is barely glimmering in the skies when the agricultural airmen appear at the runways. On Darbaza and Syrdarinskiy Sovkhozes and Krasneyy Vostok Kolkhoz in Chimkentskaya Oblast's Saryagachskiy Rayon, the crews headed by A. Konovalov, V. Stolyarov, I. Fomovich and R. Lapunko have worked well on top-dressing the winter crops. Pilots have applied mineral fertilizers over thousands of hectares on Kalinin and Kommunisticheskiy Mayak Kolkhozes in Stavropolskiy Kray's Kirovskiy Rayon.

The scale of these operations is extending every day. The top-dressing of winter crops is being carried out in a well-organized way be the grain growers of Moldavia, the Ukraine, the Central Chernozem Zone, the lower Volga and the northern Caucasus. It is being completed by farms in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays. The Central Asian Republics have embarked on the second top-dressing of the sowings.

Farmers in many parts of the country have seen from their own experience that winter crops sown at the best time and top-dressed with mineral fertilizers in good time are considerably superior in yield to spring crops. In the 8th 5-Year Plan, for instance, the return on each hectare of winter-wown fields was 3.6 quintals above that of spring crops, in the 9th 5-Year Plan it was up 6.4 quintals and in the 10th it increased by 7.4 quintals. The superiority of winter crops has particularly increased in recent years, when selection workers have raised and handed over to the farms highly productive varieties of wheat, rye and barley. On some kolkhozes and sovkhozes the difference in yield between winter and spring crops is 10-15 quintals. In the 10th 5-Year Plan winter crops, while occupying approximately one-fourth of the grain area, provided nearly one-third of the gross grain yield.

The favorable conditions which arose last fall enabled grain growers in many regions to extend the winter crop area. Some 41 million hectares have been sown with these crops, including 35.5 million hectares for grain.

The standard of agricultural techniques in cultivating them has improved: 17.5 million hectares of winter crops have been sown on fallow, while new highly productive varieties of the intensive type have been used over a significant proportion of the fields. About 70 percent of winter crops were sown with the simultaneous application of mineral fertilizers in the rows. As a result good shoots were obtained in the fall and good plant development was ensured.

But the condition of the sowings is not the same everywhere. That is why the destiny of the harvest depends largely on the timing and quality of tending. It is particularly important for farm leaders and specialists to inspect the sowings thoroughly. That makes it easier to determine in good time the need for resowing and the volume of spring work. It should not be forgotten that a heavy snow cover can have an unfavorable effect on winter rye. So agricultural organs should organize exemplary tending of rye sowings, utilize them only for the intended purpose and where possible transfer them from the fodder group to the grain group.

The stockpiles of mineral fertilizers which kolkhozes and sovkhozes now have make it possible to carry out top-dressing over the entire sowing area, while the existence of soil moisture in most regions creates realistic conditions for high fertilizer effectiveness. The main thing is not to be late starting work and to utilize aircraft and ground-based units in good time. All specialists should take advantage of the experience of those agronomists who arrange the time, norms and methods for top-dressing winter crops not according to stereotypes, but in a differentiated way taking account of the condition of the sowings, the particular features of different varieties of crops and the presence of nitrogen in the top layers of soil.

But it is not unusual for the spring to catch some farms unawares. The time to apply mineral fertilizers has arrived, but they have not yet been delivered from the Selkhozkhimiya Association stocks; the time has come for the pilots to start work, but a contract has not yet been concluded with them, the scale of operations has not been determined. Such miscalculations cause considerable damage to the sowings and reduce their productivity. Farm leaders and specialists and Selkhozkhimiya associations are particularly responsible for this and must eliminate shortcomings without delay.

The collectives of industrial enterprises which manufacture mineral fertilizers must do their share to increase the productivity of each hectare of winter sowings. They have done much for the next harvest. All the same, some of them not infrequently let the grain growers down. Thus the Bereznikovskiy nitrogenous fertilizers plant, the Novgorod Azot production association, the Dorogobuzh nitrogenous fertilizers plant and the Tolyattiazot and Permnefteorgsintez production association have failed to supply nearly 110,000 tons of mineral fertilizers to the countryside over 2 months.

Farmers on leading farms, seeking to increase the output per hectare and the yield of the crops, are successfully applying progressive methods of using fertilizers. One is the root dressing of plants. On Rassvet Kolkhoz in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast's Novomoskovskiy Rayon, for instance, with this method of application of ammonium nitrate the increase in the yield of winter wheat was 3.7 quintals per hectare more than with the spreading method. Now the root dressing method is becoming official not only in southern fields, but on farms in the country's central zone too.

In order to improve grain quality and obtain as much wheat of the strong and valuable varieties as possible, it is necessary to take care, from spring onwards, to top-dress the sowings in the phase of ear formation. This agricultural technique considerably increases the grain's protein and gluten content. Much experience in the use of this method has been accumulated by Krasnodarskiy Kray farmers, which helps them to obtain high yield of strong and valuable wheats.

During the 10th 5-Year Plan alone there the proportion of such grain in overall procurement was about 80 percent. The kray's farms received an additional R144 million of income for this high quality. It is necessary to utilize this experience more widely, to determine the areas suitable for late top-dressing in good time, to lay in fertilizers and to compile schedules for work by agricultural aircraft.

Working people in the countryside, launching the competition for a suitable greeting for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, adopted pledges on increasing the output of arable and livestock products. Their labor in the spring fields should be organized more efficiently and rational use should be made of every hour of working time and every kilogram of mineral fertilizers. This will make it possible to increase the output from the grain fields and pour more grain into the country's hoppers.

## Further Report on Spring Work

PM161513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 82 p 1

[Unattributed "Socialist Competition Diary": "Through All the Masses' Energy"]

[Excerpt] Spring has come somewhat late in the country's southern regions. This has squeezed field work deadlines to the limit. The situation now requires that almost all spring crops be sown simultaneously. Reports from various places show that the arable farmers are successfully overcoming the difficulties. Thus, the Odesskaya Oblast grain growers have sown early grain and pulse crop seeds over an area of about 200,000 hectares in 50 hours. Farms in Krymskaya, Nikolayevskaya and Kirovogradskaya Oblasts and a number of other Ukrainian oblasts have also coped rapidly with this work. Following the example of leading workers, the collectives of over 3,000 mechanized detachments and links are competing for a high standard of arable farming in the Kuban. The majority have transferred to the job contract plus bonus system of remuneration.

This year rural workers are paying special attention to introducing industrial technology. Some 40,000 hectares of sugar beet are being sown by this method in Moldavia, which is twice last year's area. While engaged in mass sowing of cotton, farms in Tashkentskaya, Surkhandarinskaya and other oblasts in Uzbekistan are already concerned to ensure high-quality raw cotton.

The sowing front is broadening with every passing day and we must be fully prepared for the campaign everywhere. Above all, equipment repairs must be completed more rapidly. After all, according to the USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, as of 1 April of every 100 tractors 90 had been repaired on famrs in the RSFSR and Kazakhstan, 91 in Kirgizia, and 93 in Belorussia. A large number of trucks, tractor trailers and other vehicles and units have still not been repaired here. The situation must be corrected immediately, and this largely depends on enterprises under the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building. In the first quarter some of them failed to fulfill the plan for the production of spare parts for tractors and agricultural machinery for a wide range of articles in short supply. The Voroshilovgrad crankshaft plant, the Cheboksary implement plant and others are in arrears in terms of deliveries to rural machine operators. Because of the failure of enterprises under the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry to meet the schedule for deliveries of spare parts thousands of trucks and powerful Kirovets tractors are not functioning.

And how are matters shaping up for the stockraisers? It is gratifying that the plan for purchases of livestock and poultry throughout the country was fulfilled in the first quarter. Many oblasts in the RSFSR, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and also Moldavia, Kirgizia and a number of other republics exceeded the targets. At the same time the 3-month plan for livestock, poultry and milk procurements was underfulfilled by Ukrainian, Belorussian, Lithuanian and Latvian farms.

What are perhaps the most strenuous days for livestock unit workers have arrived. The hard wintering period is ending, and in the southern regions they have started to move the livestock out to pasture. The breeding season causes many concerns and not only must all this be dealt with successfully, the herd's productivity must also be increased and the meat and dairy combines must deliver a greater output. It is particularly important now to do everything to lay a firm foundation for a good feed crop harvest in the fields, meadows and pastures.

NURIYEV ATTENDS UNION KOLKHOZ COUNCIL SESSION

PM161409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Reserves -- Into Action"]

[Text] The work of Ukrainian SSR kolkhoz councils and agricultural organs in developing livestock raising was discussed at a session of the union kolkhoz council held in Moscow 31 March.

It was noted that the building, modernization and technical equipping of livestock units is proceeding actively in the republic and specialization and concentration are being carried out in the sector.

At the same time there are substantial shortcomings in the organizational work of kolkhoz councils and agricultural organs in the republic. In some rayons and oblasts of the Ukraine meat and milk purchases were permitted to fall in the first 3 months of this year. On some farms the productivity of field fodder production remains low, as does the sector's profitability. The union kolkhoz council outlined concrete measures to eliminate the shortcomings noted.

The session also examined the question of the introduction of the achievements of science and leading experience in arable farming on kolkhozes in the Latvian SSR. Here sowings of high-yield varieties are being extended and seed growing is being transferred onto an industrial footing. But scientific developments are still not widely used everywhere. The return from reclaimed land is not efficient enough and industrial techniques for cultivating agricultural crops are being assimilated only slowly.

Kolkhoz councils in all the union republics, krays and oblasts are advised to concentrate their organizational work on the widespread introduction of scientifically proved zonal systems of cropgrowing.

Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, took part in the work of the union kolkhoz council session.

BRIEFS

TURKMEN COTTON CULTIVATION -- Yesterday, the republic's cottongrowers planted cotton over 37,995 hectares of land, which is 7.5 percent of the annual plan. A total of 259,221 hectares of land have been planted with cotton to date, thus fulfilling 51.2 percent of the annual plan. Yesterday the Turkmen cottongrowers planted fine-fiber cotton over 15,333 hectares of land, 8.6 percent of the annual plan. A total of 143,763 hectares of land have been planted with fine-fiber cotton, thus meeting 81.2 percent of the annual plan. Ashkhabadskaya Oblast's cottongrowers, the best in the republic, have planted cotton over 70,562 hectares of land to date, thus fulfilling 89.3 percent of the annual plan. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 14 Apr 82 GF] The republic's cottongrowers have planted cotton over 370,257 hectares of land to date, which is 73.2 percent of the annual plan. Yesterday, they planted cotton over 34,806 hectares of land. Chardzhouskaya Oblast's cottongrowers have planted cotton over 89,070 hectares of land to date, thus fulfilling 89 percent of the annual plan. Tashauzshkaya Oblast's cottongrowers have planted cotton over 45,656 hectares of land, 37.4 percent of the annual plan. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 17 Apr 82 GF]

SOVIET PROFESSOR ON VENUS RESEARCH PROJECT

LD181648 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1235 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 18 Apr (TASS) -- What does the surfact of Venus look like? This question can be answered by Soviet scientists who decided to create an analogue of that surface from components from the depths of the Earth. The scientists have determined the percentage of the concentration of main elements in the soil of Venus -- the quantity of magnesium, calcium, titanium, manganese and other elements. The Institute of Geochemistry and Analytic Chemistry at the USSR Academy of Sciences is currently preparing these components. Then, after mixing them in the correct proportion, geochemists will melt the mass and after obtaining a sort of "glass," grind it to powder. The foundation for this research project is the data transmitted by the automatic stations Venus-13 and Venus-14.

Talking to a correspondent from KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA about processing the first results from the information received, Prof Vasiliy Moroz stated that for the first time very high-quality color panoramas have been received of the surface of Venus. Also for the first time measurements have been made of the ultraviolet flow [potok] of solar radiation in the Venusian atmosphere. The isotope composition of neon has been determined and it appears that krypton and xenon have been registered. This information will make it possible to unravel the secret of the origins of not only Venus, but of the whole solar system, Vasiliy Moroz feels.

For the first time Soviet automatic stations have measured the water vapor by direct methods. The history of water on Venus worries planetologists. It has been established that there is very little water vapor in the atmosphere of this planet and this its distribution at high altitudes is unusual. Sulphur is the main element which determines the composition of the cloud layer.

The scientist reported that the sky of Venus is orange, but the surface itself is dark. "It is fairly noisy on Venus, like on a busy street." The noise comes from the intense wind which reaches high velocities there. The noise was registered by microphones on the automatic stations.

OFFICIALS ATTEND MEETING ON SOVIET SCIENCE DAY

LD172030 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] A ceremonial meeting devoted to Soviet Science Day was held today in the Hall of Columns at the Trade Unions Building. In the presidium were Comrades Marchuk and Smirnov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Shcherbakov, first deputy chief of the Science and Educational Institutions Department at the CPSU Central Committee; leaders of the USSR Academy of Sciences, ministries and administrations, leading scientists and representatives of the public. Reading his report, Academician Kotelnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, noted that in all the fields of communist construction, Soviet scientists are making a worthwhile contribution to speeding scientific-technical progress, economic and cultural development and the development of international cooperation in the interest of peace. Participants in the meeting sent a message, addressed to the CPSU Central Committee, to Comrade Brezhnev.

BRIEFS

TADZHIK SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTES -- The Tadzhik SSR is celebrating Soviet Science Day today. There are presently 19 scientific research institutes in the Tadzhik SSR. Over (?60) doctors, over 560 candidates of science and over 1,300 scientific workers are working in these institutes. [Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 18 Apr 82 GF]

KRAY RECEIVES TV -- Television screens have lit up in the village of Arka in the north of Khabarovskiy Kray. An Ekran-system station, which has been assembled there, now provides reliable reception of central television programs in black and white and in color. Programs from Moscow are now viewed by about 90 percent of the population of this extensive kray. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 18 Apr 82 LD]